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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1861.

NO NEWS.

The derangement of the wires last night left us without news from any quarter. All our special dispatches failed, though a few items to the Associated Press, sent at an early hour, came through. They are of little moment, save that the dispatch from St. Louis, *is silent* as to the reported battle at Georgetown, near Sedalia, between Sigel and Price—an indication that there has been no fight and that the cock-and-bull story in the *Evening Journal* purporting to be by telegraph, from a correspondent, is the conception of some idle fellow's brain. Nevertheless we do not consider the report wholly improbable. Sigel is known to have been at Georgetown, and our readers will recollect that in the TRIBUNE of yesterday morning, we gave a statement of Mr. J. H. Mills, of Lane's Brigade, in which it is said that the report was brought to Utica, on the Hannibal & St. Jo road, by an express rider, that Price's force, after leaving Lexington, marched toward Georgetown with the intention of giving battle at that place—strategically considered, a very proper thing for him to do, if he has anything like the force which rumor has placed under his command. Sigel, at the date of our latest advices from Georgetown, had only three thousand men. Davis, at Sedalia, only four miles distant, had three thousand to five thousand more, while the rest of the Army of the West was straggling along from Sedalia to St. Louis, the main body being at Jefferson City, under the immediate command of Gen. Fremont. This being the situation, an attack on Sigel would naturally be invited, and if made in overwhelming force might be successful. But Price, we assume, has not the disposition to put himself within range of his guns.

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

We print this morning an interesting and circumstantial narrative of the nine days' siege of Lexington, from the diary of Lieut. McClure of the Irish Brigade. The diary was written at odd moments of respite from duty, and bears the marks of entire truthfulness. It is proper to say that it was not written for publication, and that at the time it was obtained by us Lieut. McClure was still a prisoner at Lexington, refusing to give his parole. The details relate exclusively to the part borne in the defense by the Irish Brigade, except as to the surrender precipitated by Major Beckwith of the Home Guards.

No mention is made of the seizure of the wells by the rebels; nor is the surrender attributed to the exhaustion of the supply of water. The latter circumstance is mentioned as a serious hardship, though it appears that there was enough remaining in the camp in the morning of the 20th, the last day of the siege, to serve the men with coffee for breakfast. The immediate occasion of the surrender was, according to Lieut. McClure, the action of Major Beckwith in running up the white flag and throwing the garrison into confusion and dismay. The remoter cause was the overwhelming number of the enemy, who were enabled to relieve each other by detachments of six or eight thousand men each, compelling the garrison to remain in the trenches without rest. Although the act of Major Beckwith made the surrender necessary before the Illinois troops were done fighting, and when they were eager to prolong the battle, it is evident that human fortitude could not have prevented that result at last.

OUR KENTUCKY LETTERS.

The Situation in the Old Commonwealth.

Interesting Intelligence.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
CAMP HECKER, NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.,
October 1, 1861.

The camp at this point has been named in honor of the "sturdy Dutchman" from your city. This is not the only compliment which has been paid the gallant Colonel whom Sigel would have chosen to "storm the gates of hell," had such a necessity existed. I was in Louisville when Hecker's regiment passed through, and was several times informed by the excited countrymen resident there, in their broad but mellow accent, that "Hecker was come." I was then several times grasped by the hand and arm, and slapped on the back by divers unknown Germans, the grasp or the slap being accompanied by the interesting information that "Hecker is come."

Col. Hecker's regiment may be terrible in battle; I don't doubt it; but they certainly are not in camp. They are, on the contrary, the life of it, interesting in every respect, and to everybody. Their songs enliven, and their sociability, that great characteristic of the German people, attract the crowd about them. There are to be heard almost hourly the merry and melodious songs of the regiment, the airs silencing the envious birds," and the chorus waking the echoes of the far distant Muldraugh's Hills.

The name of the gallant Colonel has been given to an apparently "local habitation." The inactivity of the force encamped here is inexplicable to me, though I doubt not, satisfactory to the commanding officers, whom, I am happy to state, have shown no disposition to reveal their plans to anybody whatsoever. I may be mistaken in calling Gen. Sherman a soldier, but I am certain I am not in saying he is a most excellent man to trust with a secret. This inactivity may be, and doubtless is of the "masterly" sort. There is little doubt in my mind, that the campaign in the State is being, and will continue to be, conducted by the masterly mind that has done so well at Washington. It seems to me that this Department and that of the Potomac are inseparably one in interest, and should be managed together. You will doubtless remember that some months ago the telegraph announced, briefly and curtly, that Gen. McClellan had added the Department of the Cumberland to his Department. This was supposed here to be in consequence of the continued illness of Gen. Anderson, who had been previously appointed to this position. The details of the campaign thus far has [illegible] that of the Department of the Potomac since Gen. McClellan assumed command. The hasty but complete organization of the army in this State, the silent working of the plans and the effectiveness of the movements which resemble certain features in Gen. McClellan's plan of warfare. The officer in command of this Department is by right the superior of other Brigadier Generals by right of seniority of appointment, and I know it is only a Major General can command such a Department. These facts induce me to believe Gen. McClellan to be the prime mover and guide of the forces lately thrown into and raised by this State.

It will be seen by any map of this State that Elizabethtown, the site of this camp, is near the north, and Bryantsville, or Camp Dick Robinson, nearly due east, and about equidistant from Bowling Green, while the necessities of defense have forced to this point the Brigade now occupying the camp. I imagine it remains inactive here for another purpose, than present attack or defence. In [illegible] several—it is not proper to say how many—regiments have been thrown along the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and taking its two branches, [illegible] reinforced the guards stationed at [illegible] after the opening of the campaign, at Bardstown and New Haven. Simultaneously with this, a movement has been made from Camp Dick Robinson, of what force I am not fully advised, (and which I am not at liberty to investigate on the spot.) But I think this movement is not rightly described by the newspapers I have seen, [illegible] to be a movement against Zollicoffer as reported advancing via Cumberland Gap. My next letter will probably be [illegible] the position of Camp Dick Robinson, and will throw more light on the subject. In the meantime I can give but a hint of the probable plans. A minute description of the situation must necessarily involve much tediousness and repetition of what has been already written. A glance at the map will show the reader how feasible would be a plan to throw a few regiments across from Dick Robinson to Bowling Green, while Gen. Sherman's Brigade advanced immediately upon it from. Bowling Green could not [illegible] its position. The character of the surrounding country forbids the [illegible] of any strength, and [illegible] between two forces advancing [illegible]. It will also be seen that

the roads from Camp Dick Robinson to Bowling Green, cross the head waters of Barren and Green Rivers, and easily fordable. I may be able in my next to throw a little more light on this subject.

I notice by the papers that resolutions of thanks to Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, have passed the Kentucky Legislature, for the prompt response of these States to Kentucky's call for aid. This is only what courtesy demanded, and is noticeable only because of the fact that the Governor is ordered to convey by letter the thanks voted by the Legislature. Will it not be a curious document? The idea of Beriah Magoffin, a disloyal traitor, with well known rebel sentiments, penning a letter of thanks to loyal Governors for supplies of loyal troops to repel an invasion he had undoubtedly aided and abetted, is comical and strange. With what a grace will he perform this duty! How empty the rounded and neat sentences will ring when criticism sounds them! The polite Governor will certainly not so wrong his own sense of civility as to be curt and short. He wont dare to be so laconic as to be abrupt and say simply "Dear Governor—See enclosed resolutions. Much obliged. Yours, Beriah." And yet, I don't know but what my model reply is the best the Governor can send. The recipients would give him credit at least for saying no more than he felt, whereas, if he indulges too much in the polite style of the complete letter writer, he will doubtless be condemned for insincerity.

SECOND LETTER.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 4, 1861.

It is generally conceded here that the plan of the campaign in Kentucky has undergone a complete change. A little information which I have obtained since arriving here, but which was denied to me at the Muldraugh's Hill encampment, has thrown considerable light on the "situation," and I think I can get at it with more accuracy than heretofore.

The inactivity of Gen. Sherman's Brigade had, as I intimated in a former letter, an important meaning, but its importance was greater than I supposed. The force has been divided at that point, and regiments and detachments have occupied important points on approaches to Louisville. These points, chief among which are Lebanon, Bardstown, New Haven and Danville, are segmental boundaries of a circle, the centre of which is Louisville, and thus forming a continuous line from Elizabethtown to Camp Dick Robinson. Here the line is again extended, its course changed to nearly due south, and being, I learn, pushed in that direction with great rapidity.

On the right of this line another addition is being formed, continuing it to Paducah, each town of importance being occupied by a strong garrison, as are the outposts of a camp. Stockades of great strength are being built in most of these places, evidently with the aim of holding them securely, and for the purpose of occupying them for some time to come.

I understand, not from hearsay or report, that the extreme right of this line, Paducah and Cairo, will remain for some weeks at least in *statu quo*, while the center, occupied by Gen. Sherman's Brigade, will slowly advance, securing everything as it goes and rendering effective the railroad partially destroyed by the Confederates under Buckner. I say Gen. Sherman's Brigade, but it is understood that this Brigade will henceforth be under the command of Lovell H. Rousseau, who has lately been promoted to a Brigadier General, while Gen. Sherman, active, quick and pushing officer as he is, will be transferred to the more active of the divisions in this Department; that is, the eastern extreme of the line of operations.

The active operations, as I have intimated, are to be in the eastern part of the State, and the preparations for a short, earnest, and energetic campaign, are very encouraging to Kentuckians. I am positive in saying that on the night of the 2nd and yesterday, the Cincinnati mail boat, Jacob Strader, an immense steamer, was engaged continually in making trips from Cincinnati to Covington opposite, acting in the capacity of a ferry-boat for transporting soldiers across into Kentucky. The numbers which it is asserted have crossed the river at that point amount to 12,000 men and several full batteries. This force, moreover, is said to be from Washington, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* commercial article of the 3d indicates as much. The railroads at Cincinnati, and the one terminating at Jeffersonville, opposite this place, refused on Monday to receive freight for the East, and without reasons. A merchant of Cincinnati, describing to me the scenes which occurred in that city on the announcement of the information that no freights would be received, says that no effort was made by the merchants on Monday to find out the cause of this stoppage of freight transit, but on Tuesday efforts being made to divine its meaning, it leaked out in the Merchants' Exchange that Gen. McClellan had taken possession of all the railroads north from Washington and west, thus impressing the three grand trunks of the New York and Erie, New York Central and Pennsylvania Central railroads into the Government service for the transportation to Kentucky of—the *Enquirer* intimates—an army of 50,000 men. There can be no reasonable doubt of the truth of this statement. My knowledge of the transit of troops across the Ohio at Cincinnati was derived from the best authority, and no doubt the other facts named will be patent and notorious when this reaches you. There is little doubt the campaign in Kentucky is to be conducted with all the energy the young Commander of the Departments of the Potomac and Cumberland has displayed in the former field, and I should not be surprised if the intimations a friend—shrewd, acute and observing—made to me may prove true, and explain the rumor in regard to Fremont's removal and Gen. Mansfield's supercedure of Gen. Wool. This intimation is, briefly and curtly, that Gen. Wool takes command at Washington, Gen. Mansfield at Fortress Monroe, Fremont remains as before, and McClellan takes command in Kentucky.

H. B. M. Consul at New Orleans, Hon. Wm. Mure, arrived here yesterday. His presence may have given rise to the following startling statement which, true or untrue, is represented as coming from his lips:

The condition of New Orleans for a week past no one who has not seen it can comprehend. The 6,000 soldiers in and about the city are in most abject distress for food, clothing, everything, and would gladly make any exchange of conditions. If the Federal fleet known to be in the Gulf were, as the Confederate authorities feared they would, to attack the city, hardly any resistance would be made by the troops. The city was vulnerable at every point. For two weeks the city had been trembling with fear of a descent of a fleet of about fifty vessels reported in the Gulf, and it is thought that New Orleans is already in the hands of the Federals. I have no Southern news corroborating this, except the statement of a gentleman who arrived here from Nashville. I expressed to him the idea which many of the papers West had started, that the disappearance of the army of Beauregard from before Washington was with the intention of transporting them to Kentucky. He said, "You are mistaken; I am bound by oath not to reveal anything, but I presume I can speculate. At any point below Bowling Green we would hear the same day by telegraph of the capture of any important point by the fleet which sailed two weeks and more since from New York, while you would not hear it for at least five days. The capture of Mobile, Savannah or New Orleans, would scatter the army of Beauregard like chaff." I asked him if any of these points had been captured, and he replied, by laughing, and saying, he was bound by oath not to reveal.

Newspaper Items.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct. 4.

The Legislature being advised of the unwillingness of the Bank of Louisville to furnish its share of the Military Loan, instructed the Committee on Banks to inquire, during the recess, into its condition and management, with the view of discovering whether it is controlled by traitors, or is unable to meet the call.

Col. Garrard writes that Zollicoffer, with all his force, has retreated beyond Barboursville, robbing the people of all kinds of property, even women's and children's clothes. Part of the Federal troops have been to Barboursville.

Col. Hanson, with two thousand Union soldiers, has cleared Clinton county of every armed rebel, driving them into Tennessee. He encamped four miles beyond the Tennessee line.

Five secession prisoners and a Tennessee spy went down this afternoon to Louisville.

The death of John C. Breckinridge is rumored, and many believe it. It is supposed he was shot in the mountains.

The Legislature has adjourned.

RUMORED DEATH OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 5th.]

A vague rumor reaches us from Frankfort that John C. Breckinridge has been killed by a mountaineer of Eastern Kentucky. While such a finality to his dishonorable career would be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, we are not disposed to credit the report without more definite vouchers. At last accounts he was in camp about thirty miles from Grayson, surrounded by some fifteen hundred kindred spirits. It is possible that in scouting about the country he has been shot. One thing is certain, the mountaineers of that region are in earnest, and would as soon shoot the ex-Vice-President as "any other man" who attempts to convert Kentucky into a Confederate bear-garden.

ZOLLICOFFER FALLING BACK INTO TENNESSEE.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 5th.]

Gen. Zollicoffer, with his army of 27,000 men, has fallen back, and is now south of Barboursville, Knox county, and not far from the Tennessee line. It is pretty evident from this that he has no such force as has been credited to him, and that the 8,000 men said to have been marching through Clinton county, which is separated from Knox county only by the counties of Whitely and Wayne, never were there, or have mysteriously disappeared. It is absurd to suppose that if any such forces were there in strong positions, they would retire before the comparatively smaller force advancing on them, without striking a blow. Nor would Col. Hanson, with but 2,000 men, have ventured to push on through Tennessee, if any such body of men were hanging on his rear.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

Gen. Fremont's Charges and Specifications Against Col. Blair.

Charges and Specifications against Col. Frank P. Blair, of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, now in the service of the army of the United States, and the Western Department thereof.

FIRST CHARGE.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification.

That said Col. Frank P. Blair, while acting as Colonel of the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery, then in the service of the United States, and the Western Department thereof, did, at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, on divers occasions between the first and twentieth days of September, 1861, speak of and concerning Major General J. C. Fremont, who was then the commanding General of said Department, in terms unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, assailing his personal and official character, charging him with inability and inefficiency; that said Blair used his position as a member of the military household of the commanding General to give weight to his assaults.

Second Specification.

That said Col. Blair made secret charges against said commanding General in a letter which he wrote on the 1st day of September, 1861, to his brother, Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General of the United States, one of the President's Cabinet officers, wherein he sought to effectuate the removal of said commanding General. Said charges were made, not to the Sec'y of War, or Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but to the Postmaster General, his brother; thus using his family relations with the Cabinet to get secret, insidious, unsustained and ungentlemanly charges against said commanding General before the President of the United States, his purpose being to have appointed, without consultation with the military authorities, a commission to investigate the affairs and management of the said Western Department, to be directed by, and to consist in part of the brother of said Col. Blair, the accused; that said vexatious and harassing proceedings were calculated to, and did, in part, disturb the President's confidence in said commanding General and his administration of the affairs of said Western Department; that said Col. Blair's course also impaired and paralyzed the efficiency of said military department.

Third Specification.

That said Colonel Blair wrote said letter to his brother, Montgomery Blair, for the purpose of effecting the removal of the said commanding General, without affording him an opportunity of defense.

CHARGE SECOND.

That said Colonel Frank P. Blair, while acting as the Colonel of the First Missouri Regiment of Light Artillery, while in the service of the army of the United States, and in the Western Department thereof, wrote and caused to be published over his own signature, in the *Missouri Democrat*, an article on the subject of said Blair's arrest to answer the charges herein preferred against him, in which article occurs the following language, viz: "I assure you," (meaning the editors of said newspaper) "whether you believe me or not, that I do not even shrink from the pompous threats which appear in your columns, but whose unfamiliar garb betrays another origin;" which said article was written and published by said Blair for the purpose of conveying unjust and false impression that said article was written, or caused to be written, by said Major General.

Second Specification.

That said Blair, while acting as Colonel of the First Missouri Light Artillery, wrote and caused to be published in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, a false and defamatory article over his own signature, in which occurs the following language, viz: "I reply that I never asked General Fremont a personal favor that he did not grant immediately. * * * I never recommended him to give a contract to any person, that he did not use his influence to obtain it."

The copies of the correspondence which preceded, and resulted in the final product of the copy of the letters from Col. Blair to his brother Montgomery Blair, are hereto appended and made part hereof. They consist of—1st, Mrs. Fremont's note to the President; 2d, Mrs. Fremont's note to the President; 3d, The President's letter to Mrs. Fremont; 4th, Gen. Fremont's telegram to the President; 5th, Montgomery Blair's telegram to General Fremont.

[Signed.] JOHN C. FREMONT,
Major General Commanding.

MRS. FREMONT'S NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT.

To the President of the United States:

I was told yesterday by Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr., that five days since a letter was received from his son, Col. Frank P. Blair, and laid before you by his son, Postmaster General Blair, containing certain statements concerning Gen. Fremont, in Military Command of the Western Department, which letter was submitted to you as President.

I was further told by Mr. Blair, that on that letter you sent Postmaster General Blair to St. Louis, to examine into that Department and report.

On behalf of, and as representing Gen. Fremont, I have to request that I be furnished with copies of that letter, and any other communication, if any, which in your judgment have made that investigation necessary.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
[Signed.] JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.

MRS. FREMONT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mrs Fremont begs to know from the President if his answer to Gen. Fremont's letter can be given to her without much further delay.

Mrs. Fremont is anxious to return to her family, and takes the liberty of asking a reply by the messenger.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO MRS. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12th, 1861.

MRS. GEN. FREMONT—*My Dear Madam*: Your two letters of to-day are before me. I answered the letter you bore me from Gen. Fremont on yesterday; and not hearing from you during the day, I sent the answer to him by mail.

It is not exactly correct, as you say you were told by the elder Mr. Blair, to say that I sent Postmaster General Blair to St. Louis to examine into that Department and report. Postmaster General Blair did go, with my approbation, to see and converse with Gen. Fremont as a friend.

I do not feel authorized to furnish you with copies of letters in my possession, without the consent of the writers.

No impression has been made on my mind against the honor and integrity of Gen. Fremont, and I now enter my protest against being understood as acting in any hostility towards him.

[Signed] Your obedient servant,
A. LINCOLN.

GEN. FREMONT'S TELEGRAM TO THE PRESIDENT.

September 17, 1861.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I respectfully request you to have furnished to me a copy of the letter referred to in your letter to Mrs. Fremont, provided you have received the consent of the writer, and if you have not received that consent, I respectfully request you to have it procured.

[Signed] J. C. FREMONT,
Major Gen'l Comd'g.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S TELEGRAM TO GENERAL FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19, 1861.

Gen. Fremont, Major General Commanding:

I will send Frank's letter. It is not unfriendly. Release him. He should have no difficulty existing with the public.

[Signed] M. BLAIR.
[True copy.] P. M. General.

COL. BLAIR'S LETTER.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1, 1861.

DEAR JUDGE: I wrote you quite fully about our affairs here by Judge Gamble, and I am more and more convinced of the view I stated to you in that letter. Affairs are becoming quite alarming in the northern part of the State as well as in the South. Men coming here to give information are not allowed to approach Fremont, and go away in disgust.

I have felt it my duty to tell him what they say, and he throws himself behind the reports of his officers, who are trying to prevaricate and shield themselves from neglect of duty; and he still clings to them and refuses to see for himself. I told him he would not escape responsibility in that way, and he would very soon find an army of rebels 10,000 strong on his hands in North Missouri, threatening St. Louis, and occupying the forces he desired to use against McCulloch and Pillow. He talks of the rigor he is going to use, but I can see none of it, and I fear it will turn out to be some rash and inconsiderate move, adopted in haste to make head against a formidable force, which could not have accumulated except through gross and inexcusable negligence. Oh, for an hour of our dead Lyon. Many have been disposed to blame Fremont for not sending reinforcements to Lyon, and thus averting the calamity brought on by his death, and the abandonment of Springfield by his command. It is certain that if he had sent the regiments to Lyon that he took to Cairo, when it was supposed that place was threatened, Lyon would have driven McCulloch from the State. I cannot say whether the attack was seriously contemplated on Cairo at that time or not, but I am disposed to believe that the movements of McCulloch and Pillow were intended to be simultaneous and co-operate; but Lyon should have had some part of the reinforcements at any rate, and if he had received two regiments, his victory would have been complete. I undertake to say, that if Fremont acted on them as he does now, (I was away and cannot speak on that head,) he could not have informed himself very accurately of the necessities of his position. The event shows that no attack was made on Cairo, and it was probably averted by the reinforcements sent. If the same, or one-half of the regiments, had been sent to Lyon, we should have had equally satisfactory results.

The views I have given of this matter are fast becoming public opinion here, and I think the Government should know it. Probably you have information that will satisfy you that Fremont was not to blame. If so, the public here should know it also, in order that the confidence of the people should not be withheld from the commanding General. I could not think, when I first returned here, that any part of the blame could rest with him, but my observations since have shaken my faith to the very foundation.

There is one point which I did not refer to in my letter, and which I intended to remark on, and that is, the utter want of discipline in the camps around and about St. Louis. It is a rehearsal of the state of affairs in Washington before the fight at Manassas, and will, I am apprehensive, conduce to similar results. I brought these matters to Fremont's attention, but he put it aside by saying it would not do to be too exacting at once. Our enemies at the door, and yet too early to impart discipline to our troops, and keep them out of the whisky shops! I know that you and I are in some sort responsible for Fremont's appointment, and for his being placed in command of this Department, and therefore I feel another and an additional motive to speak out openly about these matters.

My decided opinion is that he should be relieved of his command, and a man of ability put in his place. The sooner it is done the better. I have given you my opinion and the grounds for it. If the Government knows more of his plans than I know—if you are satisfied with them, then you can burn this paper and say that I am an *alarmist*—you know, however, that I am not. No man has been more hopeful and confident than I have been up to within a few days past. I felt satisfied on my return here that affairs were critical, but that the success and elation of the enemy could be turned to good account if the proper steps were promptly taken. *They have not been taken*, and either the Government has failed to support Fremont as he should have been, or he has failed to apply the means at his disposal. Affairs are worse than they were two weeks ago, and getting worse every day. Secession increasing—Union men driven out, and the General, I fear, incapable of comprehending his position. His recent proclamation is the best thing of the kind that has been issued, but should have been issued when he first came, when he had the power to enforce it, and the enemy no power to retaliate. Now they are substantially enforcing against us the substance of his proclamation, outside of St. Louis and our garrisons, and his proclamation, I fear an impotent attempt at retaliation.

I want you to lay these things to your heart, and get ready to apply the remedy before it is too late.

I will write you again very soon. I hope I may have better news to give you. I shall be but too happy if anything occurs to restore my confidence in Fremont.

I am well—better than I have been for eight months. Yours, aff'y,
[Signed] FRANK P. BLAIR.

FROM CHEAT MOUNTAIN.

Important Fight near Cheat Mountain—Gen. Reynolds Makes a Reconnoissance in Force.

CHEAT MOUNTAIN SUMMIT, Oct. 3.

This morning at one o'clock a portion of Brigadier General J. J. Reynolds' brigade, consisting of three Ohio regiments—24th, 25th, 32d—and portions of six Indiana regiments—7th Indiana, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th, together, with detachments of Bracken's Indiana, Robinson's Ohio, and Greenfield's Pennsylvania cavalry, and detachments of Howe's United States, Loomis' Michigan, and Daum's Virginia artillery, numbering, in all, five thousand men, left Cheat Mountain Summit to make a reconnoissance in force, in front of the enemy's position on Greenbrier river, twelve miles distant.

Ford's 32d Ohio was sent forward to hold an important road, the possession of which prevented the enemy from flanking our main column. The expedition arrived in front of the enemy's fortifications at eight o'clock, their pickets retreating after firing an ineffectual volley. Kimball's 14th Indiana was immediately sent forward to secure a position for Loomis's battery. Ammen's 24th deployed, as skirmishers, on the south slope of the hill. Loomis' battery getting position, supported by the 17th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Wilder commanding, opened the battle. The shot was immediately responded to by a volley from the enemy concealed in bushes, who were soon routed by the 14th Indiana, with a loss of seven killed and a large number wounded and taken prisoners. Howe's battery, supported by the 13th Indiana, then moved forward, taking a position 300 yards nearer the enemy's fortifications and opening a brisk fire. Daum bringing forward two pieces, one was stationed near Howe, and likewise opened a brisk fire. The firing on both sides was almost incessant for one hour, our artillery doing execution, judging from the lamentable shrieks of their wounded.

The enemy's battery did comparatively little, the guns being too much elevated. Our guns effectually silenced three of theirs. While observations were being made of the enemy's fortifications, occupying three more hours, an irregular artillery fire was kept up, occupying the enemy's attention. During this interval, the 25th Ohio and 15th Indiana rendered effectual service, scouting the mountains.

Before the close of the reconnoissance, which was most satisfactory, the enemy received heavy reinforcements from their camp near Monterey, making their strength about 15,000. Although this reconnoissance partakes more of the character of a regular engagement, than any previous battle in Western Virginia, our loss is but ten killed and eleven wounded. It is impossible to ascertain the enemy's loss. It will not, however, fall short of five hundred killed and wounded, as our artillery did terrible execution. Their camp was situated on the slope of the mountain, supported by a number of guns.

We captured thirteen prisoners from Virginia and Arkansas regiments; also a lot of cattle and horses. The reconnoissance proved entirely successful, affording information relative to the enemy's strength which could not be obtained from scouts.

Gen. Anderson and Cols. Johnson, Jackson and Tolive commanded the enemy.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

CAMP ELKWATER, October 4.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded at the Greenbrier reconnoisance yesterday. None were killed of the Thirty-Second Ohio, Fifteenth Indiana, or Loomis and Daum's Artillery and Cavalry.

Ninth Indiana—Killed: Smith, Company H. Wounded: Isaac Bryant, same company.

Fourteenth Indiana—Killed: Amos Boyd, Company C: Harmon Myers, Company H. Wounded: Capt. Foote, Company E; Serg't Urner Price, in the leg, amputated; James S. Jackson, Company D; Corporal John Lyon, Company E; Asa Smith, Co. K, slightly.

Twenty-Fourth Ohio—Killed: Corporal McCann, Company B, and an unknown private.

Seventeenth Indiana—One private cut in two by a cannon ball.

Thirteenth Indiana—One private slightly wounded.

Twenty-Fifth Ohio—Wounded: John Everingham, Co. E, severe buck-shot wound in the ankle.

Thirteenth Indiana—Killed: Heldricks, Co. K; a private wounded slightly.

How's Artillery—Killed: James Enyart and George L. Price. Wounded: Andrew Dougherty, lost an arm—since died; John Leirridge and Corporal Andrews wounded to-day.

Lieut. Sol. H. Bidwell, Co. H, 6th Ohio, was accidentally shot by a private of the 17th Indiana, at Camp Elkwater, and died immediately.

Last night there was an alarm in the secession camp at Greenbrier, originating in a panic among their own pickets. Their muskets and guns were discharged, killing and wounding a number of their own men.

It has been fully ascertained that during the engagement yesterday the rebel loss, in killed and wounded, is over five hundred. Most of the enemy's batteries were masked, and situated on the side of the mountain. The position occupied by us was so close to the foot of the mountain that the enemy's guns could not all be brought to bear upon us, thus accounting, in part, for our small loss. Our killed and wounded were brought to Cheat Mountain Summit with us, and the dead buried with due honors, this morning.

Twenty-one Virginia and Arkansas prisoners leave for Columbus to-morrow.

THE FAILURE OF THE FRENCH HARVEST—SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN FROM NEW YORK.—Of the French harvest, a correspondent of the London *Review* says, "it is one of the very worst the country has suffered for a long time;" and another writer adds: "The real truth is that the harvest is a very bad one." He continues thus:

"From information carefully collected in different provinces, the result appears to be, that for anything like a parallel to the present harvest 'it would be necessary to revert at least to the year 1816!' whilst the majority of farmers declare this year to be considerably the worst of the two! That not only is the yield of the present year inferior as to quantity, but deplorably bad as to quality, the ear being small, light, withered and dry. That the hard winter having done its work, many agriculturists sought a refuge by sowing in March, but the unnatural heats of June burnt up all. That barley (which in certain localities means beer) is in the same state as wheat, and that oats, which promised the best of the three, have also been parched up just as they were about to be reaped. That the small yield of corn, giving also, of course, a small yield of straw manure for the coming year, is deficient, and the immense majority of French farmers will (as they always incline to do) diminish their stock of cattle. All these things are serious, and all these things are concealed!" The *Times* tells of legs of mutton in Paris rising suddenly from fifteen or sixteen sous to nineteen sous a pound. This is something, certainly; but this is a minor grievance.

There are now more than thirty thousand Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois troops in Kentucky. They are in greatest force at Paducah, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and at Camp Dick Robinson.

ARTILLERY.—The New York *Tribune* learns that the Government has had and is now having constructed more than 25,000 gun carriages for field batteries.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Gen. Wool en route for St. Louis.

McClellan Hoisting Politicians.

The California Regiments all Full.

INTERESTING RUMORS FROM ROLLA

Jeff. Davis at Fairfax Court House.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct 5.—A special dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* says that advices which have just been received here from the West represent that the people are intensely excited over the rumor of the removal of Gen. Fremont. So general is this outcry at the West, that the Government has determined not to interfere with him until he has had ample time to show his capacity for command. It is now certain that he will neither be superseded nor court martialed while his troops are in the face of the enemy, and his friends are filled with the most ardent hopes.

General Wool left this city by the morning train to-day. It is supposed that his destination is St. Louis.

Gen. McClellan has put an end to the visits of Pennsylvania politicians in our camps.

The Richmond papers of Thursday state that Jeff. Davis arrived at Fairfax Court House on Wednesday, and made a speech to the soldiers, telling them that if they would make good use of their rifles they would soon be in Baltimore.

The Richmond papers also state that the sick soldiers of the rebel army have been sent from Manassas to Richmond, and that this movement was made in expectation of a battle.

It is said at the War Department that it was La Mountain's balloon, the Saratoga, which passed over Washington yesterday; thus the reports and speculations that it was a vagrant rebel balloon are dissipated.

Although no official information has been received that the British steamer Bermuda, which sailed from Hartlepool, England, Aug. 19th, had evaded the blockade and reached Savannah, with arms, munitions, &c., private intelligence is considered conclusive as to the fact.

WASHINGTON, Oct 5.—A man named Fysinger, formerly a clerk in Washington and lately a rebel soldier, has arrived here. He served in the Beauregard Rifle Regiment at the battle of Stone Bridge. Mr. Magraw, who went to recover the body of Col. Cameron, has arrived here from Fortress Monroe. It is reported since Gen. Wool's departure this morning that he has not gone west, but returned to Fortress Monroe, and that he expects to return to this city in a few days. As he left he said he was never in better health than now.

From California.

PACIFIC SPRINGS, 260 miles east of Salt Lake, Oct. 6.—The Pony Express passed here at 10 o'clock this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Arrived on the 26th, steamer Uncle Sam, from Panama; sailed on the 27th, ship Richard Third, for Callao.

Markets dull. Five hundred boxes Granta candles sold at 21½c, cash. In other articles no change.

The rains of winter appear to be at hand. In the southern counties there has been three days' heavy rain up to the night of the 24th, extending from the mountains to the sea. A dispatch from Yreka states that a heavy shower of rain fell in that place on the 25th.

Rev. M. Scott and family have taken passage on the ship Franklin Haven for Liverpool, and expect to leave next week.

The Forest Theatre in Sacramento was destroyed by fire on the 26th. The building cost about $102,000. No insurance.

The cavalry regiments called from this State are now full to overflowing, and yesterday one or two companies were refused. There is still room in the infantry regiments, although they are fast filling up.

The 26th was observed as a Fast Day in San Francisco, according to the President's Proclamation. Services were held during the day and several prayer meetings in the evening. At the largest and most central places business was generally suspended.

The Mexican residents in San Francisco are to-day celebrating the anniversary of their National Independence, something after the fashion of the Fourth of July celebrations of Americans. This morning they will fire guns and send sky rockets up from the hill, besides participating in fandangos and other characteristic amusements.

A telegraphic dispatch from Portland, Oregon, September 6th, states that the U. S. steamship Massachusetts had arrived at Fort Vancouver's. She is to load with military stores and proceed to San Francisco.

The U. S. Quartermaster has completed his purchase of horses for the service at Portland, Oregon.

From Rolla.

ROLLA, MO., Oct. 4.—Thirty-five of our wounded men arrived here from Springfield yesterday. Three ambulances left this morning and others will start to-morrow for that place, to bring away more of the wounded, about 100 of whom remain there.

Letters received here from the southwest say that many of the most prominent citizens of that region are moving their families and effects to the South.

Capt. Asa G. Smith, at the head of some 1,500 Union men, is punishing secessionists in Barry and Stone counties.

Mrs. John S. Phelps, who was so active in her attentions to our wounded soldiers after the battle of Springfield, is very ill of typhoid fever.

John Gullett, State Senator from Lawrence county, who was arrested here by order of Gen. Hunter, has been released on parole, but is not permitted to leave town.

Death of Senator Bingham.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 5.—U. S. Senator Bingham died of apoplexy at his residence at Green Oak, to-day.

Death of a Broker.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—James W. Bleecker, Treasurer of the New York Stock Exchange, died to-day.

Last Letter of the London Times Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

The two events of the week, in a political point of view, are Mr. Chase's appeal to the people for a national loan, and General Fremont's proclamation of martial law in Missouri and the liberation of the slaves belonging to rebel owners. The military event is the success of the expedition to Cape Hatteras, which is also of considerable political significance. While the partridges are having a bad time of it in England, which scarcely permits them to be properly thankful for their day of grace yesterday, there is a fusilade rising up here from the outposts beyond the Potomac, noisy as that which comes from turnip-field and stubble in the pleasant isles three thousand miles away.

But the advance of the enemy is really intended to exercise their men, and to find ground for their fresh troops. On this side nothing will be done for three or four weeks to come. General McClellan is at present incapacitated by a sprain received when out riding, a consequence of the constant personal supervision and inspection by which he stimulated so largely the progress of the army, officers and men, towards efficiency. *But the machine is fairly moving and in working order, and by the time the season is favorable, and other combinations are ready for execution, the army will justify the expectations which are entertained of it*, and will deserve some of the eulogies passed on it by anticipation. *Never, perhaps, has a finer body of men in all respects of physique been assembled by any power in the world, and there is no reason why their morale should not be improved so as to equal that of the best troops in Europe.*

The sight of the secession flag at Munson's Hill, which is visible from the Capitol, is rather aggravating, and I observe that the want of animosity toward the Southerners which distinguished the Northern troops very remarkably in comparison with their enemies, is no longer to be deplored or commended, as the case may be, and that they are now with difficulty to be restrained from coming to the front and engaging with the Confederate outposts.

Russell on Fremont's Proclamation.

Russell, in his last letter to the London *Times*, discusses Fremont's proclamation in this wise:

The real force of the Republican party is now to be tested, for the proclamation of Gen. Fremont is really bringing the issue to that which I, for one, believed it must come if the war went on—a war of abolition—a fight between the Northern abolitionists and the Southern slaveholders. How many in the North will stand by and see the fight out? None will do so in the South, be assured of that. Hitherto the South has been clad in impenetrable armor. There has been a coat of steel thrown around the peculiar institution which it was impossible to pierce. The attempts to reach the slaves as a mass have all failed—the wedge inserted by the federalists at Manassas was beat and broken. But General Fremont is working at the soft places; he is getting his knife in between the chinks of the plate mail, and the very vitals tremble. By way of comment on this act of the commander of the Federalists in the Mississippi Valley, the authorities in Washington have resolved to seize and imprison any black or colored person whom they find in uniform or wearing soldiers' clothes.

There are hundreds of servants, of the race, in attendance on the camps who attire themselves in cast off uniforms in their harmless vanity, and henceforth they will be arrested. General Fremont's bold proclamation is by no means in accordance with Mr. Secretary Cameron's instructions to General Butler for his guidance in dealing with runaway negroes, or "contraband," as they are called at Fortress Monroe. As the Savannah *Republican* at least affords proof that there exists a desire in the South among some people to make slaves of the Federalist prisoners, it may be imagined what the nature of the conduct will be if the truculents on both sides have their way. The paper alluded to recommends the Confederate government to hire out "the Yankee" prisoners, and the writer says he knows a rice planter who wants 200 of them to work on his dams; he wishes to find out if the North is right in saying that the work can be done by white labor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

A SIGNAL CORPS.

Gen. McClellan has detailed some six hundred lieutenants from the army for a signal corps, to serve in case of night marches. In this manner collisions among our own regiments will be prevented.

COL. EINSTEIN.

Col. Max Einstein, of the 27th Pennsylvania, has been under arrest nearly two months, by order of Gen. McDowell, and has yet had no trial, nor have charges been filed against him, though the army regulations provide that they must be presented in eight days. In the meantime, some twenty officers of his regiment have resigned, and the discipline has been relaxed.

PROVOST GUARD.

The Provost Guard here is getting to be very much of a farce. The officers of volunteer regiments seem to be thronging the streets, bar-rooms, and drinking saloons, as of old.

NEW ORLEANS FRIGHTENED.

The story which has reached St. Louis from New Orleans, that a Federal fleet of seventy-seven vessels was coming up the Balize to attack the city, is, of course, stuff. It is probably the echo of a report current in the Northern papers a few weeks since, that a naval expedition had sailed from New York for the South, with the intention of taking a leading Southern cotton port. As no such expedition has yet sailed, of course New Orleans is in no present danger.

The intense alarm in the cotton ports created by the reported movements of our fleets, ought to show us where the weak points in the enemy's defense is situated. Richmond is not of the slightest strategic importance, and for our purposes Beauregard's and Johnston's army is just where we want it—as far off as possible from the Gulf States. It would be folly to risk a battle, unless success was certain, in front of Washington, when the enemy can be so much more easily and certainly damaged by attacks on the sea coast.

KING COTTON DETHRONED.

Whatever the issue of the present war may be, the evidence is accumulating that we shall no longer control the supply of cotton for the world. A gentleman of large experience in India has with him here in Washington samples of cotton goods, made from India cotton, that are unquestionably superior to American or English fabrics from our cotton. He shows the difference in the price of labor here and in India by citing the fact that he has hired native help in India, twenty five at a time, for one dollar each per month, they boarding themselves. This would appear incredible if it were not supported by responsible and highly respectable testimony.

Already England is making large shipments from that country. From the 6th to the 12th September, 1861, inclusive, there were received at Liverpool, England, from Boston 75 bales of cotton, Alexandria 530, St. Marc 279, Coasts 326, Rotterdam 19, Havre (Maccio) 50, and from British India 33,251 bales. Thus the week's receipts from British India were *thirty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-one bales*, while only twelve hundred and eighty bales were received from all other places.

Thus American cotton cannot only no longer be said to be the arbiter of England's destinies but the South by her madness and folly has shut out forever her best customer for her great staple article of produce.

Fight Between Tom Sayers and Jem Mace—Sayers the Victor.

[From the Spirit of the Times.]

We learn, from a gentleman, who arrived by the steamer City of New York, that the celebrated ex-champion and the almost equally renowned champion have had a "turn up" in the bar room of a hotel in Lime street, Liverpool, very recently. Our informant states, that Jem Mace, who is, or was at the time, under an engagement with Pablo Fanque's circus troupe, met Sayers, who is also engaged with another traveling circus, (Howe & Cushing's) in Liverpool. It is well known that for a long time past a latent spirit of hostility and jealous rivalry has existed between the two pugilistic luminaries, and that this feeling has been increased, if not actually engendered, by the openly expressed contemptuous estimation of the ex champion for Mace's pugilistic abilities and science. The challenge which Mace threw out to the gallant Tom, after the latter's publicly announced retirement from the prize ring, coupled with the well known fact that the handsome annuity (accruing from the munificent fund of subscriptions which had been the reward of his gallantry in his contest with Heenan) which he now enjoys, would be forfeited if he again entered the ring, has added fuel to the previously existing fire of animosity between them. Their meeting accidentally in a bar-room, one evening, in Liverpool, where both of the respective circus troops were exhibiting, and the mutual recriminations which ensued, naturally led from a "war of words" to one of blows. Both then "peeled" on the spot, and the spectators present enjoyed the intensely exciting spectacle of champion and ex-champion of England "milling" each other with the vigor and severity that only deeply-rooted personal animosity can produce. We are told, and can readily believe, that the fight was an unusually interesting one. Mace, in consequence of his regular and temperate habits, was in far the best condition; Sayers being, as is well known, considerable of a *bon vivant*, with a strong partiality for indulging in conviviality, company, and late hours. His indomitable bull-dog courage, tremendously powerful hitting and thorough practical knowledge of fighting, at last enabled him to gain a decisive victory over the champion. After half an hour's hard and very fast fighting, a terrific hit from the "auctioneer" on the throat, knocked Mace all aboard, and unable to come again to the scratch. As soon as it was over, Tom was among the first in endeavoring to bring his gallant opponent round, all his animosity having evaporated on the defeat of his antagonist. Sayers himself did not escape unscathed, as Mace repeatedly visited his "deal" with his dangerous left, making his "mark" very legibly, while Tom showed that his right hand had not forgot its cunning, by the execution done on his opponent.

Blankets Wanted for Our Soldiers.

The Quartermaster General has issued the following appeal:

"The troops in the field need blankets. The supply in the country is exhausted. Men spring to arms faster than the mills can manufacture, and large quantities ordered from abroad have not yet arrived.

"To relieve pressing necessities, contributions are invited from the surplus stores of families.

"The regulation army blanket weighs five pounds, but good, sound woollen blankets, weighing not less than four pounds, will be gladly received at the office of the United States Quartermasters in the different towns of the loyal States, and applied to the use of the troops.

"Such as have blankets which they can spare, but cannot afford to give, the full market value of suitable blankets, delivered as above, will be paid. M. C. MEIGS,
"Quartermaster General U. S.
"New York, October 1, 1861."

The Reconstructed Rebel Cabinet.

Two changes have been made in the rebel Cabinet since its formation on the 6th of March last. Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, has been made Secretary of State in place of Robert Toombs, of Georgia; and Braxton Bragg, of Louisiana, has succeeded Leroy P. Walker, of Alabama, as Secretary of War. The Cabinet, as now formed, is as follows:

Secretary of State—Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia.

Secretary of the Treasury—C. L. Memminger, of South Carolina.

Secretary of War—Braxton Bragg, of Louisiana.

Secretary of the Navy—Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida.

Postmaster General—John H. Reagan, of Texas.

Attorney General—Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana.

The Todd Family in a Bad Way.

The Hardin Helm, who is reported to be moving down Green river (Ky.) with a force of from two to four thousand rebels, is a son of Ex-Governor John S. Helm, lately President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. This Hardin's wife is a half sister to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln has a full brother, Dr. George R. C. Todd, at Richmond, who had the honor of being jailor to old Abe's soldiers, captured at Bull Run. Mrs. Lincoln has also a brother, Samuel Todd, who is a Lieutenant in the rebel army in Virginia. She has also a half brother, who is now in the South, also hunting for his "rights." Two half sisters of Mrs. Lincoln are married to Southern gentlemen, also secessionists.

Illinois Thirty-Fourth.

The Illinois 34th, Col. Kirk—the Rock River Rifles—passed through Cincinnati on Friday morning, for Kentucky. This regiment, it will be remembered, is made up mainly of men from Whiteside and Lee, with additions from Carroll and Ogle counties, in this State. The Cincinnati papers say that as the regiment marched along their streets, it attracted much attention, notwithstanding the frequency of such sights.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—An American lady is desirous of a situation as Saleswoman in a Dry Goods or Milliner Store. Good reference given. Address P. O. Box 3090, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By two young men a furnished room with board on the West side. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 3324.

WANTED—Board in a private christian family by a gentleman, wife, and little boy. Terms must be low. Address "Boarding" Tribune Office.

WANTED—A suite of rooms, suitable for a first-class Dentist's Office, furnished or not, in a central private residence. Address P. O. Box 4115.

WANTED—A good Tinman wanted. Can have steady work all winter if suits. Apply at 71 Lake street.

LOST—Yesterday afternoon on Lake street, a Ladies' Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money and a receipt with the owners name. A reward will be paid upon returning it to Room No 1, Kingsbury Block.

BOARDING.—A gentlemen and his wife, or two gentlemen, wishing board with a large and pleasant room in a central location, will find such by applying at 98 Lasalle street, corner of Washington, opposite the Court House Square.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street.

TO RENT.—A large Cottage House on Michigan Avenue near Monroe street. It has ten rooms, gas, water, baths, etc. To be leased with furniture. Apply to HOSMER & PECK, 116 Randolph street.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Smart men can earn Thirty Dollars a week. Apply to VIRTUE & CO., 117 South Clark street, Chicago. WALTER P. COTTLE, North Western Agent, Post Office Box 3479.

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.—The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct 7th, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, Bryant, Bell & Stratton's College, Larmon Block, when Reports of Officers will be received.
WM. WAYMAN, President.
THOS. E. POULSON, Secretary.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A dark bay Gelding Colt, three years old last Spring, between six and seven weeks ago. Said Colt has long legs, a large white spot in forehead, heavy mane and tail, tail cut a little short. Whoever will return the same or give information where he may be found will be liberally rewarded. WM. KIRK, Summit, Cook County, Ill.

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, 45 by 128 feet, four floors, just below Rush street Bridge. Also, frame Warehouse adjoining, 30 by 80 feet; both lots having river front. Also, two first-class Brick, and one Frame Dwelling, near corner of Pine and Michigan streets. Inquire of W. B. SAMPSON, or of the subscriber, No. 15 Court House. B. CARPENTER.

TWO MORE COMPANIES OF Infantry wanted immediately to fill out Col. Eberhardt's Regiment. Captains of Companies wishing to join this Regiment will notify the Colonel at Tracy, Will County, Ill. This is one of the best Regiments in the State, having one Company of Artillery, one of Cavalry and ten of Infantry. Col. Eberhardt is an old soldier. He was educated at the same military school as Gen. Siegel, and served in the German Army, seven years as an officer.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 156 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; King & Mitchell, do.; E. B. Northrop & Co.; Rankin & Co.; Wm. S. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell, Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.
ABIEL AKIN. J. H. HURLBUT.

NOTICE.—E. W. Willard, Esq., has been appointed Agent of the Bank of Montreal in this city.
CHAS. F. SMITHERS, Inspector.

NOTICE—Having sold out my Commission House and business to MR. J. L. HENDERSON, (formerly of the firm of H. Burton & Co., of this city,) All business and business communications of mine will be received and promptly attended to by him. Mr. H. having been long in the Commission business in this city, is well known by the shippers of the West, so it need scarcely be added he is one of the best of salesmen, as well as one of the most reliable and substantial of business men. He will continue the business at the old stand, and will give entire satisfaction to all who entrust their business to him.
Office 176 North Jefferson street, Chicago.
E. G. BLATHERWICK.
Chicago, Oct. 5th, 1861.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFE
Again True to its Trust.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 30th, 1861.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago, Ill.:
GENTS:—This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 29th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 8 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire. Respectfully yours,
J. P. FURNALD.

The above adds another to the long list of these truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

FREEMAN'S PRACTICE
Is now ready for delivery.
E. B. MYERS,
(Successor to D. B. Cooke & Co.,)
LAW BOOKSELLER,
111 Lake Street,
HAS JUST PUBLISHED
Freeman's Illinois Forms, Pleading and Practice.
A Treatise on Pleading and Practice in Civil Actions, adapted to the various Courts in the State of Illinois, comprising Forms of Writs, Declarations, Demurrers, Pleas, Replications, Orders, Rules, Motions, Judgments and all pleadings in every form of Action at Law. By Norman L. Freeman, Counsellor at Law. In two volumes. Vol. 1. now ready. Price, $5.50.
Breese's Illinois Reports.
Vol. 1. Second Edition, with additional notes.
By Hon. Sidney Breese. Price, $4.
E. B. MYERS, Publisher, No. 111 Lake street.

GRAIN BAGS.
BUY THEM OF
FRY & HOLMES,
20......DEARBORN STREET......20

Downer's Genuine
BOSTON KEROSENE,
At Reduced Prices,
AT NOBLE'S
LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM,
175 Lake Street.

New Advertisements.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS AND LITHOGRAPHS
Of all the
Generals in Command of the United States Forces,
And the Rebel Generals, Davis and Beauregard.
Price, 15 cents each, or $1.50 per dozen.
Also, a magnificent Picture, size 22x28 inches, of the
DEFENDERS OF THE COUNTRY,
Being a Group of all the Generals in Command.
PRICE, $1.00.
Also, Lloyd's great Military Map and Gazetteer of the
FIFTEEN SOUTHERN STATES,
Engraved on Steel, five feet square; from actual surveys. Cost $30,000, and one year's time. Completed Sept. 14th, 1861. Price, 50 cents.
ALSO,
LLOYD'S OFFICIAL MAP OF MISSOURI,
Surveyed and Engraved for the Land Office Department. Three feet square. Price, 25 cents.
Any of the above may be had of
J. W. NORRIS,
102 Madison street, and 100 Dearborn corner of Washington street,
Or will be mailed to any address, free of charge, on receipt of price.
Will also mail packages containing 50 sheets of Union Paper and 50 Union Envelopes, assorted, on receipt of 50 cents. Address
JOHN W. NORRIS, Box 675 Chicago, Ill.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue through bills of lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of Produce at very low rates, which include all expenses except ocean insurance. They also grant through bills of lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago.
H. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

LAMPS! LAMPS!
KEROSENE
And Fluid Lamps.
A NEW VARIETY JUST OPENING FOR THE FALL TRADE. TERMS EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
C. L. NOBLE,
175—Lake Street—175

NOTICE.—The Bank of Montreal having rented the Office lately occupied by Messrs Hoffmann & Gelpcke, Nos. 44 & 46 Lasalle Street, The Notes of the Institution will hereafter be redeemed there. CHAS. F. SMITHERS, Inspector.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
NO. 25 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.

THREE POPULAR BRANDS
GRAIN BAGS,
For Sale Low by
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
42 and 44 LAKE STREET.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 inches to 40 inches wide.
We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago.
E. S. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:
THROUGH EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays) at 9:30 A. M., arriving at Cairo at 12 midnight. This train connects for Peoria, Alton, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile.
ACCOMMODATION (every day) at 4:30 P. M. for Cairo and Way Stations, arriving at Cairo at 5:00 P. M. next day.
This train on Saturdays will run only to Urbana.
Trains arrive at Chicago [illegible]
HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
Trains will leave Chicago: [illegible] Leave Wood Lawn: [illegible]
For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION of
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OR
Legal and Business Blanks
Apply to the subscriber, at Tribune Office, 51 Clark st.
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GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds. Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEO. T. ABBEY, 156 Lake street.

MUSIC.—Mrs. E. M. Byrne continues to give instruction to Ladies on the Piano Forte and Guitar, and in Vocal Music, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the Select School of the Sisters of Charity, corner of Wolcott and Huron streets; during the rest of the week at her residence, 212 Pearson street, east of Pine street. Children receive twenty-four lessons on the Piano Forte for $8. Post Office Box 727.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Knox will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults [illegible] Orders left at CHAS. KUNZ, [illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT BLANKS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

"TO RENT" PLACARDS, for sale at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street.

CHECKS ON THE MARINE BANK, for sale by A. C. BADGER & CO.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!
Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.
Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.
Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.
Over Six Thousand Recommends can be given.
PARLOR STOVES,
Office Stoves, Box Stoves, &c.
GENERAL DEALERS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
ALLEN & DALTON'S
Mammoth Housekeepers' Emporium,
71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

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IN THE
CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion $ .50
One Square, each subsequent day, [illegible]
One Square, two weeks, [illegible]
One Square, one month, [illegible]
One Square, three months, [illegible]
One Square, six months, [illegible]
One Square, one year [illegible]
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$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
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Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, CHICAGO, ILL.

DRY GOODS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, WOOL HATS, BUCK GLOVES, HICKORY STRIPES, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 7th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
At their salesrooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Will Sell
AT AUCTION,
On Monday, Oct. 7th,
Tuesday, Oct. 8th,
Thursday, Oct. 10th,
Friday, Oct. 11th,
A Large and Attractive Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Satinets, Wool Hats, Buck Gloves, Domestic Goods, &c.,
At their Salesrooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
Opposite the Tremont House.

GENTEEL FURNITURE,
CROCKERY WARE, CIGARS, &C.,
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9th, at 9 1-2 O'CLOCK,
At their salesrooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
Opposite the Tremont House.

NEW FURNITURE,
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus,
Tables, Chairs, &c.,
AT AUCTION, BY
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
ON WEDNESDAY OCT. 9, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK A.M.,
At their Salesroom
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
Opposite the Tremont House.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will hold their next regular Boot and Shoe sale to the trade,
On Thursday, Oct. 10th, at 9½ o'clock,
At their salesrooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
(Opposite the Tremont House.)
Country merchants dealing in shoes, will find it to their advantage to attend our regular sales. The goods will compare favorably in quality and style with any wholesale stock in the city, and are sold in lots to suit. Terms Cash, par funds. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 52 Lake street,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
B. W. Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 8th, at 9½ o'clock, will be sold at our Salesrooms, No. 52 Lake street, a large assortment of Furniture, &c., consisting of
PARLOR FURNITURE—Sofas, Corner and Side Whatnots, Rosewood Parlor Suite, in Brocatelle, Mahogany and Marble Top Tables, Book Cases, Card Tables,
BEDROOM FURNITURE—Oak, Walnut and Mahogany Chamber Suits, with Marble Tops, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, French and Cottage Bedsteads, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Lounges, Mattresses.
DINING ROOM—Oak and Walnut Extension Tables and Chairs.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Hat Trees, Piano Stools, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Stoves, &c., &c.
Sale positive and without reserve.
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

POSTPONED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
TO THE CROCKERY TRADE.
CATALOGUE SALE OF
50 Crates BEST WHITE CROCKERY,
20 Crates Common and C. C. Ware,
AT AUCTION.
Notice of the day will be given in time. Will be sold at our Salesrooms, No. 52 Lake street, 50 Crates of [illegible] best White Crockery and 20 Crates of common and C. C. Ware, all of which will be sold without reserve. The attention of the City and Country Trade is particularly invited to this sale, being all fresh goods, just landed in New York from Liverpool, and to be sold in lots to suit the Trade.
Country buyers can have their goods packed and shipped by an experienced packer. [illegible]
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

JEWETT & CO.'S SALES,
At 56 Dearborn Street.
TUESDAY, Oct. 8th, at 10 A. M., 100 lots Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, White Lead, &c.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

BY S. NICKERSON
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK,
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.
Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

AUCTION SALE by S. Nickerson,
No. 224 LAKE STREET.
On MONDAY, Oct. 7th, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, FRIDAY, Oct. 11th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. Cloths, Undershirts and Drawers, Wool Socks.
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street.
On TUESDAY, Oct. 8th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. will be sold 127 cases Boots and Shoes. Sale positive. Terms cash.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
FREIGHT AND FARES
To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c.
BY
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
OF CANADA.
Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of
Canada and New England.
WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS
Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND.
For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago.
WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.)
The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia
STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships
CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO,
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Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.
These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT IRON SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to
CLEGHORN, TECKIE & CO.,
General Western Agents, 13 Lasalle street, Chicago.
Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
A COMBINATION OF
Iron, Sherry Wine and Peruvian Bark,
Forming the most
POWERFUL TONIC,
POWERFUL INVIGORATOR,
[illegible]
SMITH & DWYER,
Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake st., opposite Tremont House.

PEACHES, PLUMS, &c.,
To be had all the year round,
AT SUMMER PRICES.
VAN SCHAACK,
47—State Street—47
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE.
Has a large stock of
FRUIT JARS FOR 1861,
IN GLASS, EARTHEN AND TIN.
Jelly Pots, Marmalade Preserve Kettles, &c.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861.

THE MARKETS.

Our farmers readers and grain dealers are not doubtful themselves too early on the prospect of a brisk market and high prices for grain in consequence of the partial failure of the European harvest. The prospect now is that the amount of wheat which can be spared from the West for exportation will be very small compared with what was sent forward of last year's crop. A bad yield and heavy rains, by which the unthreshed grain has been greatly injured in the stack, have done their work, and if the causes of injury are not arrested pretty soon, prices in Europe will have slight influence here—the farmers will have little to sell. The damage just done to another staple by the late wet weather will not be without its influence upon the home consumption of wheat. We refer to the potato crop, which in thousands of acres in the Northwest, is hardly worth securing. The rains of the last fortnight found the tubers in the ground fully ripe, and awaiting the hoe of the digger. In that condition they do not long resist the joint influences of heat and moisture; hence rotting has commenced, and in fields where only a week ago every row was supposed to be sound, not a bushel of healthy potatoes can be had for a day's digging. If the loss is as general as the rains have been wide-spread, the consumption of grain in the Northwest will be largely increased, and of course every bushel used at home, is one subtracted from the sum of the exportations. A cessation of the rain might save thousands of stacks of wheat yet but little injured, and would unquestionably arrest the disease which has seized upon the potatoes; but the damage already done is incalculable.

ALL SAFE NOW.

The announcement in about every letter which comes from Washington, that the city is now safe, will be peculiarly gratifying to the Western States, as they have, in the aggregate, near forty thousand men, to say nothing of the Ohio regiments in Western Virginia, engaged in the defence of that city. The people here may begin to hope that the drafts upon the West will cease, that the half dozen regiments of cavalry now under marching orders for the Capital, will be permitted to stay where they belong; and that, as soon as practicable, the borrowed forces will be returned, if necessary, with interest. With the Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio troops which have been carried off East to protect intrenchments that New York alone is able to guard, now set down in Missouri and Kentucky under Fremont and his commanders of columns, the aspect of affairs would be greatly changed. We should not now be trembling with apprehension of the result of a battle in the West; we could look upon Kentucky as safe, and a speedy march towards the Balize as one of the certainties of the campaign. Had no men ever been sent out of the West to protect New York and Philadelphia, by fortifications on the Potomac, Tennessee would now have been in possession of the Federal forces, overawing Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas, and from Memphis an expedition would about this time be setting out, that would sweep secession through New Orleans out to the Gulf. The situation to-day is of another sort. We are struggling for a foothold in Missouri; Tennessee is essentially rebel in every district; Kentucky hangs evenly in the balance; Arkansas is the secure base of rebel operations, whence armies are marched towards St. Louis; and instead of boldly assuling, we are feebly defending—pitting men against hundreds, and in every action suffering defeat, not by lack of bravery in our troops, but by reason of the superhuman task to which they are sent. So much for the failure of the East to do its duty, and for that lack of military sagacity which would not see that Washington might be well defended, and the enemy at the same time vigorously assailed, in the West. But after the shame and humiliation that we are compelled to endure in consequence of the needless reverses to our arms, we have the profound satisfaction of knowing that Washington is safe, and that Simon Cameron is Secretary of War!

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.

A Democratic Convention of the old sort, except that it seems to have been thinly attended, was held in the city of Springfield, county of Sangamon, on Wednesday last, to nominate candidates for the Constitutional Convention and county offices, and to define the Democratic faith as at present held. They go for the war—the Democrats of Sangamon do—but they [illegible] that the Government should

> "Still in its right hand carry gentle peace
> To silence envious tongues."

In short, the Democrats of Sangamon soberly recommend Congress to call a Convention of all the States to so alter and amend the Constitution that it shall be satisfactory to—whom? *To the loyal citizens of the South!* What loyal citizen of the South has wanted the Constitution amended since the war began? The thought is preposterous. Has Mr. Holt of Kentucky asked for a Constitutional Convention? Has Senator Johnson, or Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, or Mr. Carlile of Virginia, or Mr. Thomas of Maryland, or Gov. Stewart, or Gov. Gamble, or John S. Phelps of Missouri? Are not these the representatives of the loyal citizens of the South? What is the meaning of this sudden clamor among Democrats in Illinois demanding amendments of the Constitution in time of war to placate loyal citizens, who have not signified their desire for any such peace patulum, but have, on the contrary, appealed for more bomb shells, heavier battalions, and greater energy in the prosecution of the war? It is with no pleasure that we ask this question, but we are forced to believe that the Democracy of the county of Sangamon wished and intended to urge an amendment to the Constitution to please the rebels, but dared not put their desire in those words. If the Constitution is to be changed, it is to be changed in behalf of those who are dissatisfied with it in its present form. Who are they? Not the loyal citizens of the South; they don't ask us to amend it, but rather to give its present power and penalties in their fullest force to the rebels. Mr. Crittenden and his friends who sought to procure an amendment last winter did so avowedly to *prevent* a war. The war having now progressed six months, and having reached enormous proportions, forbidding the idea of peace until one side or the other shall have been thoroughly humbled in the field, even this excuse for tampering with the old instrument of 1787 is gone. If the loyal citizens of the South are satisfied with it, we are driven to believe that the Democracy of Sangamon want the Constitution amended, either to please themselves or to please the rebels.

We would fain suppose that the resolution adopted by our Democratic friends in Springfield was the product of a confused idea of what they did want, rather than a deliberate expression of their desire to have the Constitution amended during the present turmoil and din of civil war. But if not, there is another view of the case which cannot be avoided. It is, that they desired to have the Constitution amended somehow on the slavery question, and *made more pro-slavery than it now is.* We apprehend that this will not be denied. They wished to have it thickened so as to please somebody in the slave holding States. They passed another resolution condemning Fremont's proclamation. The conclusion is irresistible that they wished new guarantees of slavery put into the Constitution at a time when the country is in the throes of a religious war brought on by slavery itself!

Is not this idea something startling—coming from those who profess to be in favor of an earnest prosecution of the war? We trust and believe that the voters of Sangamon county will give this matter a proper airing and overhauling before they deposit their ballots in November.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

It is certain that in what way soever the war may terminate, the confidence of the people in the possibility of a peaceful maintenance of our institutions against the wiles of treason, the aggressions of slavery and the schemes of ambition, will be greatly shaken, and that the necessity for the education of our young men in the means of our country's defence, will receive much more attention than heretofore. We are glad to see that the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan have already struck out in the path in which most other popular institutions of learning will be compelled to follow. It is proposed by the Board to establish a Military Department in the University, attendance in which shall be compulsory; and they further propose to appropriate seven thousand dollars per annum for the purpose of sustaining it. This is timely and proper—an example that we hope to see imitated. The bad blood engendered by this contest, the possibility of embroilment with foreign nations, and the necessity, after peace shall have been made, of maintaining a standing army for the purpose of enforcing the laws among a people humiliated by defeat, will give employment to a considerable force in which the instruction imparted by the University of Michigan, and other institutions that keep up with the demand of the times, will find ready use.

The crying want of the immense volunteer army now in the field for the protection of the Government, has been for efficient and well educated officers. The men are, as materials for soldiers, all that could be desired—healthy, intelligent and patriotic; but they have lacked the guidance of men at home in the military art; and the want is not yet supplied. In this respect the South has had an advantage, the worth of which can hardly be appreciated. In most all the slave States, some sort of a militia system has been kept in operation; volunteering soldiering has been generally popular, and the honors which it bestowed have been eagerly sought after; drilling and target practice have been common; and semi-military schools in which Mars and Minerva alternately held sway, have been there most patronized. The effect is seen in the history of the past six months. The rebels found an army ready at their hands, and officers in abundance, who, in assuming important commands, had not to learn the rudiments of the science of war.

The people of the North, shrewd and practical, will not be long in recognizing the fact, that, after the war is over, the military spirit must be kept alive if we would not encourage a renewal of the strife that now convulses the land; once seeing it, they will not be slow to repay by their favor the schools in which, sandwiched between science and belle letters, military art is taught.

THE HECKER-KANE TROUBLE.

We published a couple of weeks ago, some correspondence between Col. Hecker of the Illinois 94th, and his Major, Kane, which was the result of the Colonel's attempt to drive the Major from the regiment in which he is regularly commissioned. Major Kane was ordered by Gen. Fremont to take his place in the regiment, which he attempted to do but was not recognized by the Colonel, who, on his own authority, had put another man in his place. The matter was referred to Gen. Anderson, who said that the Governor of Illinois must settle it. Kane then came home, saw the Governor, and armed with the following order, once more set out to assume his command:

> GENERAL'S BRANCH OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
> ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
> SPRINGFIELD, October 3d, 1861. }
>
> Special Order No. 19.
>
> It is hereby certified that under Executive Order of the 30th day of August, 1861, a commission was issued to Thomas J. Kane as Major of the Twenty-Fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, bearing date August 26th, 1861, and ranking him as Major from the seventeenth day of August, 1861, and that no other order has been issued from this department touching the right of Thomas J. Kane to his commission, whereby the United States authority has in some *legal* manner suspended his powers as Major, he is still entitled to the command of such.
>
> THOMAS S. MATHER,
> Adjutant General, Illinois.
>
> Approved October 1, 1861.
> RICHARD YATES, Governor.

It is probable that Col. Hecker will be compelled to answer to a Court Martial for his arrogant assumption of power. Unless he is arraigned and punished for his scandalous treatment of his officers, the Colonels in the service may put up for regimental dictators at once.

The Coal Boat Bridge at Paducah, Kentucky.

A bridge has been constructed by order of the Military Department of the West, as we are informed, connecting Kentucky and Illinois, over the Ohio River, just below Paducah and the mouth of the Tennessee River. What the strategetic necessities are for such a structure at that point, is more than we can understand, as there are no important connecting points on the Illinois shore, as will be readily seen by a glance at the map. The expenses incident to the care of such a structure, saying nothing of its cost, are large, as a steam ferry boat is required to open the bridge by removing a sufficient number of the boats to clear the channel for steamers as they pass. Why this steam ferry would not answer all the purposes as a method of transit, when there is as little communication as at present, is a problem difficult of solution by the uninitiated. One hundred and twenty-five boats, fifty-five feet in length by some twenty-two feet in breadth drawn up in line, each having an anchor and cable chain attached, with a roadway of six-teen feet wide constructed upon them, make in the aggregate a large outlay of the funds of the Government for a purpose just as well subserved by the ferry now required to take care of them. We can not for a moment entertain the idea, as suggested by some, that it is to be a means of *retreat* for our gallant army at Paducah, as the men are most of them Illinois and Indiana boys, who do not engage in that kind of business. And when we know that the 11th Indiana (Lew. Wallace's) Regiment, and Captain Smith's Chicago Artillery with others equally reliable as these, and under the command of such officers as Colonels Smith and Payne, we unhesitatingly say this cannot be the object of such construction. Upon the principle that "straws show which way the wind blows," we are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that some enterprising contractor discovered in this scheme a chance for a speculation—not a *California* placer exactly, but a "good thing."

Much has been said about shooting contractors who are guilty of dishonesty; yet not one has yet suffered for any such cause, hence we are to presume that they are all honest; if this be so, then are they the most abused of any class in our country. A visit to St. Louis, if we are correctly informed, and we think we are, might possibly open the eyes of some of our tax payers to what is coming if things are allowed to go on as they now are. An investigation by the Government, to say the least, would do no harm.

Walter Washington Buchanan, a godson of General Washington, died at Greenock, Scotland, on the 11th ult., at the age of 84 years. Mr. Buchanan was baptized in General Washington's arms at Hanover, (now Morristown), New Jersey, on the 6th of January, 1777, and Kosciusko and Lafayette were present at the ceremony. Mr. Buchanan subsequently became a surgeon in the United States Navy.

Important from Fremont.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

FRANKFORT, Oct. 3.

We have late news from Gerrard's forces, which represents that Zollicoffer's advanced troops have been only a few miles this side of London. They have taken two of Col. Woodford's cavalry scouts prisoners near London. They are killing Rebel stock, and destroying the boat; the object is destroyed. Sixty wagon loads of salt were taken from its cargo in Clay county, and sent to Zollicoffer. Mr. Davis recently, while the steamboat refused, sent her word that he would be up to-morrow. It is thought that Zollicoffer will move by the Richmond road to Richmond, Madison county, as he has some friends in that county, some of whom are already with him.

THE ARMIGER WELL AT FORT MCALLISTER.—Workmen have succeeded in sinking a vein of good water at the bottom of the Armiger well forty two feet, in a bed of gravel. This will be a great convenience to the fort, should the supply prove adequate.

THE "CONTRABANDS" AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Interesting Narrative of a Mission Agent.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The American Missionary Association having taken its rise from the anti-slavery reform, has been led to devote especial attention to the wants of the African race. This is manifest in various home and foreign missions it has one among the Mendians in Africa, one among the refugees in Canada, and one among the emancipated slaves in Jamaica. Now the "contrabands" have opened to it a new, interesting and important field. The Rev. L. C. Lockwood, for many years known as a successful city missionary in New York, is now labouring in behalf of this Association among the people of color at Fortress Monroe. His mission has received the approbation of Gen. Wool and of Col. Butler, brother of Gen. Butler. He is instituting day schools among them and Sunday schools, preaching, and doing all that he can for their temporal and spiritual welfare.

Some extracts from his recent letters to the Association will be of interest to your readers:

I find more and more thankfulness that it is my privileged lot to minister to those "contrabands." I find some exhorters among them, who have led meetings since they have been without a pastor; and I have arranged some meetings for them to lead, thinking that it this way the moral and intellectual development of leaders and people will be better secured.

Last week I walked out with one of these leaders, named Carey, to see some of his people. and I was much interested in the tale of his experience. His said that for some years past there has been a general and growing expectation among the slaves that God would soon undertake for them. He believes in supernatural impressions. Nearly three years ago, he said the sky seemed a strange appearance, and he prayed to God that he might understand it, if it was meant to be a sign of the times. And in answer to prayer it was impressed on his mind that it was a token of judgment on the land because of oppression. For a time nothing special occurred, and he was laughed at; but when John Brown's raid occurred, he said, "There, don't you see the sign beginning to be fulfilled?"

After Mr. Lincoln's election, and before his inauguration, his master said to him, "You are the cause of all this." "Well, master," said he, "it is only glad I have been expecting a long time." The master turned away without much satisfaction. Carey represented the light dawning on their prospects as like that which drives away the fog from the bay and reveals the sails that before were obscured. In mid-day, (12 m.) prayer, he said, the Lord told me like the nearing of a vessel towards port.

Another leader named Davis, on whom I called in company with him, said that he had been an overseer, and after his conversion he longed to be delivered from his unpleasant situation, but no way opened. He thus prayed that God would convert all under his charge, and many were converted. He one day told of the Lord, "God is going to deliver us in some way. 'Oh, no,' said they, 'you are the last one that master will let go.' 'Well,' said he, 'he might cling to me, or he left the family.' 'Oh, no,' said they, 'you are the last one that master will let go.' 'Well,' said he, 'he might cling to me, or he left the family in my charge, and when he rode out to see it,' he said, 'Things are going on better than I myself could make them go.' Thus the Lord blessed the crops, and gave them favor in the eyes of their master.

But he had a great deal of trouble in suing for the freedom of his wife, who was left by her master in Carolina, and performing the marriage ceremony between them. They were married about a year ago, and have since had a child born. A wonderful time, indeed, we live in, and a wonderful undertaking we have entered upon—an undertaking whose end is not yet, and the issues of whose development none can foresee.

If the result of this rebellion shall be the destruction of that vision and its cause, as we devoutly hope, here will be four millions of heathen thrown upon our hands to be Christianized. The Association is preparing for the work. Now is the time. Any persons who may wish to contribute to this object may remit to Lewis Tappan, Treasurer, 61 John st., New York, or to the undersigned, of this city.

J. E. ROY,
Sec. Western Agency, A. M. A.

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

A COMPLETE AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL NARRATIVE.

Diary of Lieut. McClure, Company D, Irish Brigade.

By the politeness of the wife of Lieutenant Thomas D. McClure, of Company D, 23d Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of Earlville, La Salle county, we are enabled to print a full and circumstantial narrative of the siege and surrender of Lexington, from a well written diary kept by Lieut. McClure. The narrative begins on the 13th of September, the day on which Col. Mulligan commenced his march to Lexington. Although the attack on the entrenchments did not begin till the 19th, the place was invested by Gen. Price on the 12th, and the skirmishing of pickets began then. We, therefore, take up Lieut. McClure's narrative on that day:

FIRST DAY.

SEPT. 12—6 O'CLOCK A. M.

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THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

A COMPLETE AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL NARRATIVE.

Diary of Lieut. McClure, Company D, Irish Brigade.

By the politeness of the wife of Lieutenant Thomas D. McClure, of Company D, 23d Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of Earlville, La Salle county, we are enabled to print a full and circumstantial narrative of the siege and surrender of Lexington, from a well written diary kept by Lieut. McClure. The narrative begins on the 13th of September, the day on which Col. Mulligan commenced his march to Lexington. Although the attack on the entrenchments did not begin till the 19th, the place was invested by Gen. Price on the 12th, and the skirmishing of pickets began then. We, therefore, take up Lieut. McClure's narrative on that day:

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GREAT CARPET HALL.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 & 137--Lake St.--135 & 137
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND RUGS,
Curtain,
Furnishing, and
Upholstery Goods.

We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
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135 & 137.....Lake St......135 & 137
UP STAIRS.

FASSETT & COOK'S
PHOTOGRAPHS,
No. 122 & 124 Clark St.

MR. S. M. FASSETT,
after an extended tour throughout the East, has just returned with all the new improvements and adornments in the
PHOTOGRAPHIC ART.
The most notable and astonishing of things NEW in photography is a Patent Camera that will make
4 Photographs at one Sitting;
and as FASSETT & COOK have purchased the right to use it in Chicago, they can and will afford the public advantages in BEAUTY and PRICE of pictures IMPOSSIBLE to be obtained elsewhere.
FASSETT & CO. are just receiving $3,000 worth of
BEAUTIFUL ALBUMS,
bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold
EXTREMELY LOW.
Also, one hundred dozen Gold and Rosewood FRAMES, all of which were selected by Mr. F. with great care.
Photographs in Water Colors and India Ink.
ALSO.
IVORYTYPES
are being produced daily in their utmost perfection and at greatly reduced prices.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
Red, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box ... E. W. BLATCHFORD.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.
NUBIAS, HOODS,
CAPS, SLEEVES,
SKATING CAPS,
MITTENS AND LEGGINGS,
Zephyr Worsteds,
Canvass, Chenille and Silk,
Head Dresses,
Woolen Hosiery,
MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.
We have a very large assortment of the above goods and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.
SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND YARN,
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YANKEE NOTIONS
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KEROSENE LAMPS,
Kerosene,
Coal, Carbon and Lubricating Oils,
FLUID AND KEROSENE GOODS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
... are now receiving their Fall and Winter stock, bought for Cash at War Prices, and offered to the trade at
VERY LOW RATES.
[illegible] POPE & SLOCUM.

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS
OVAL CARBON OIL
LAMP CHIMNEYS.
Patented September, 1861.
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Manufactured by
E. D. DITHRIDGE,
At the
Fort Pitt Glass Works,
PITTSBURG, PA.
For sale by POPE & SLOCUM, Agents for the Northwest, 122 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—[illegible] WILSON'S SEEDLING ... H. P. STANLEY.

SORGHUM SYRUP BARRELS.
1000 No. 1 Molasses Barrels
For sale by ... & CO., Corner Pine and Michigan sts., Chicago.

Medical Notices.

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[illegible]
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For sale by Burn, FULLER & FINCH, Nos. 24 ... street, Chicago, and by Agents throughout the country.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—
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Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a sure, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. [illegible]
CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.
[illegible]
SUMNER T. AYRES, 4 Franklin st., Boston.
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D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, ... Lowell, Mass.
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Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that succeeds in restoring the natural color and beauty to hair which has become grey, with only a few applications [illegible]
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists.

Educational.

STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
The Regular Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 24th of October, and continue until the 1st of March, 1862.
FACULTY:
S. M. SMITH, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice, and Dean.
FRANCIS CARTER, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women & Children.
JOHN DAWSON, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.
J. W. HAMILTON, M. D., Prof. of Surgery.
S. LOVING, M. D., Prof. of Mat. Med. Therap. and Med. Jurisprudence.
THEO. G. WORMLEY, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry.
R. N. BARR, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
Terms:
[illegible]
S. M. SMITH, Dean.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. [illegible] Address for Circulars D. J. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Insurance.

THE CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, of Peoria, Illinois, having concluded to close up its business in this city, have insured all the risks now in force at this agency, in the
PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.
[illegible]
J. AUG. WRIGHT, Agent
of the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company, [illegible]
D. D. IRONS, Sec'y City Insurance Company.
Chicago, Sept. 21, 1861.

PREPARE IN TIME AGAINST
THE FIRES OF FALL,
By Prime A No. 1 Insurance
IN THE
PHOENIX INSURANCE COMP'Y
OF HARTFORD.
THE FRUITS OF THE PHOENIX
are manifest in the following statement of FACTS and FIGURES, showing the amount equalized to sufferers, in the shape of losses paid in the West and South, during the past four years; a substantial recommendation of a
WELL TRIED CORPORATION.

OHIO	[illegible]
INDIANA	[illegible]
ILLINOIS	[illegible]
MICHIGAN	[illegible]
WISCONSIN	[illegible]
IOWA	[illegible]
MINNESOTA	[illegible]
NEBRASKA	[illegible]
KANSAS	[illegible]
KENTUCKY	[illegible]
TENNESSEE	[illegible]
MISSISSIPPI	[illegible]
MISSOURI	[illegible]
ARKANSAS	[illegible]
TEXAS	[illegible]
ALABAMA	[illegible]

Insurance effected, and policies issued and renewed in this leading Corporation, at fair rates, by
HUBBARD & HUNT, Resident Agents, Chicago.
Branch Office for the Western and Southern States at Cincinnati. H. M. & H. M. MAGILL, General Agents.

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—
[illegible]
PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS
[illegible]
MINING PRICES,
[illegible]
ROBERT LAW, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!
[illegible] Hickory Wood [illegible] Maple Wood [illegible]
D. M. ELDRED.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
[illegible] opposite the New Post Office [illegible]
A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box ...

OLD ESTABLISHED
[illegible]

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-class securities,
At Low Rates.
Also, will advance on Produce Collaterals for 30 or 60 days.
E. F. DOWNING & CO., 32 Clark street, Bowman's Block.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York,
FOR SALE BY SHORT COBB,
Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

UNITED STATES
TREASURY NOTES
WANTED,
By C. B. COBB, Commission Stock Broker,
No. 9 Telegraph Building.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

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LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
J. L. LEE, 81 Clark street,
Post Office Drawer 6157.

Banking and Exchange.

NOTICE.—
BANK OF MONTREAL.
The Bills of Circulating Notes of the above institution and all its Branches will be redeemed, until more permanent arrangements can be made, at the office of
Messrs. G. & J. WATSON,
South Water Street,
In Sight Exchange on New York at one-half of one per cent., and the rate will never exceed three-quarters of one per cent.
The redemption in this city will not be discontinued without three months' public notice being given.
CHAS. SMITHERS, Inspector.

BANKING HOUSE OF
C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,
A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE
—AND—
Collection Office.
BURKAM & SONS,
17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets ...Chicago, Ill.
Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin,
MUSCATINE, IOWA.
Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.
REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark Bros. & Co., St. Louis.
T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
EXCHANGE on LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO
Incorporated..........February, 1857.
Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 8 o'clock.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
No. 8 Clark Street..........Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said Bank.
Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861.
GEO. SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, of which Otto Mutschlechner is the General Partner and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner, in the Wholesale Liquor Business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, that the said Andrew Schaller, as the special partner, has contributed the sum of three thousand dollars cash to the capital stock in said firm, that the said Otto Mutschlechner has contributed the sum of four thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and eight cents, that the said partnership begins on the first day of October, A. D. 1861, and is to continue for during and until the second day of October, A. D. 1866, that the firm name of said Partnership is to be Otto Mutschlechner, who resides in the City of Chicago, and that the said Andrew Schaller resides in the City of Elgin, County of Kane, and State of Illinois.
OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER.
ANDREW SCHALLER.
DRUMMOND & FORD, Attorneys.
Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.
J. M. STINE.
MAX KRAMER.
Chicago, August 1st 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the
WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS
At the old stand,
No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,
And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO'S,
L. CORNELL & CO'S,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Or Money Refunded.
No other Machine will bear this guarantee, and all remain sold. Our Machines are now
GREATLY IMPROVED,
And we invite the most severe practical test and comparison with the best in the world, at any price. Send for a copy of our "Sewing Machine Review." Office UP-STAIRS, 129 Lake street. Address
L. CORNELL & CO.,
Post Office Box 31, Chicago, Ill.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,
Fresco and Decorative Painters,
101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.
FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING
In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, and solicit your orders confident of executing to your satisfaction.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf,
85 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Public Houses.

MATTESON HOUSE, CHICAGO.—On and after this date our rates of board will be reduced to
$1.50 Per Day.
BISSELL & GOODRICH.
Chicago, Sept. 15th, 1861.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861.

DISASTER TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

An American Comment on the Matter.

The Great Eastern left her moorings in the River Mersey at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday, the 10th of September. The pilot left her at four o'clock. Immediately putting on full speed, all went well with her until four o'clock on Thursday, when a strong breeze prevailing, the aft tackle of one of the forward boats on the port side became unhooked, leaving it suspended by one tackle. The captain endeavored to steady the ship while this was rectified, but found to his surprise that the ship would not answer the helm. The fact was, though it was not known at the time, the rudder pin was broken. The fore-staysail was run up, but the wind immediately split it into ribbons. The fore trysail was then run up, but it was blown away. The paddle engines were now stopped, and the boats ordered to be cut away, when the Great Eastern once more started on her course. The passengers then went down to dinner, and from that moment commenced a chaos of breakages which lasted without intermission for three days. Everything breakable was destroyed. Furniture, fittings, services of plate, glasses, piano—all were involved in one common fate. It now became known that the rudder was unmanageable. About six o'clock the vessel had to be stopped again, owing to two rolls of sheet lead, weighing some hundred weight each, which were in the engine room, rolling about with every oscillation of the vessel with fearful force. These having been secured, another start was made, when a tremendous grinding was heard under the paddle boxes, which had become twisted, and the floats were grinding against the side of the ship. The paddles were stopped, and thenceforward the scene is described as fearful in the extreme. The ship rolled so violently that the boats were washed away. The cabin, besides undergoing the dangers arising from the crashes and collisions which were constantly going on, had shipped, probably through the portholes, a great deal of water, and the stores were floating about in utter confusion and ruin. Some of the chandeliers fell down with a crash. A large mirror was smashed into a thousand fragments; rails of bannisters, bars, and numerous other fittings were broken into numberless pieces.

Some idea of the roughness of the night incidents may be gathered from the fact that the chain cables polished themselves bright with friction on deck. A spare riding bit gave way on the cable deck, and knocked a hole through the ship's side. Two oil tanks also on the cable deck were so much damaged by another concussion that two hundred gallons of fish oil contained in them ran into the hold, and caused, during the rest of the unhappy voyage, a most intolerable odor. The luggage of the passengers, in the lower after-cargo space, was lying in two feet of water, and before the deliverance of the ship was effected, the luggage was literally reduced to rags and pieces of timber. Twenty-five fractures of limbs occurred from the concussions caused by the tremendous lurching of the vessel. Cuts and bruises were innumerable. One of the cooks on board was cast violently, by one of the lurches, against the paddle box, by which he sustained fearful bruises on the arms, putting it out of his power to protect himself. Another lurch drove him against one of the stancheons, by which concussion one of the poor fellow's legs was broken in three places. The baker received injuries of a very terrible character in vital parts, and one of the most striking incidents of the disaster was this poor, brave man, crawling in his agony to extinguish some portion of the baking gear which, at that moment, had caught fire.

On Thursday night the gale was from the southwest, but on Friday morning it had turned round to the northwest, and the ship was drifting an unmanageable log in the trough of the sea. She did not ship much water on deck. It was soon discovered what was the matter with the rudder. The pin upon which it turned had broken off three feet above the point where it entered the stern of the ship. It was wrought iron, ten inches in diameter, and the iron appeared thoroughly good, breaking at that particular point where it appeared strongest, which was one of the most curious incidents of the disaster. It was now found necessary to rig up some kind of steering gear. A spar was thrown overboard with the anchor fluke attached, which, dragging in the water behind the ship might bring her head to the wind, but the swinging of the rudder made it useless, and a plan was then suggested to the captain by the passengers, to which the escape of the vessel is probably attributable. It was, to pass two or three turns of chain cable around the rudder pin, immediately below the point at which the breakage occurred, and secure it with wedges and small chains by pulling either end of this chain cable. A circular motion of the pin was produced, and a connection being effected with the usual chains attached to the rudder, and a temporary wheel rigged up below the deck, a shift was made once more to proceed, but the screw of the vessel upon which the locomotion now depended, hardly a vestige of the paddles remaining, soon stopped, it being fouled by the rudder [illegible] the rudder was prevented from [illegible] more than was necessary to steer the ship.

All of Friday was occupied with these arrangements. The ship had drifted up the west coast of Ireland, out of the ordinary track of Saturday night. The brig Magnet, of Halifax, hove in sight and came alongside and laid to for the purpose of rendering assistance.

Sunday, at 2 o'clock, the Great Eastern got under way; the rudder was found to act, and the vessel proceeded nine knots an hour with the screw alone. She met the Persia the next morning and signalled her to come under the lee, which the Persia did, but she proceeding, the Great Eastern did not lessen her speed, and it was supposed and concluded that her intentions were unfair. The Great Eastern put on full speed and was soon beyond recall. An attempt was made at an explanation, but the Persia was too far off. The Great Eastern continued her course Tuesday morning, and reached the head of Kinsale, where she stopped four hours to arrange her tackle. She signaled the shore, but no notice was taken of her. At four o'clock she arrived off Cork, and a small steamer came off to assist her, and the harbor was soon reached.

AN AMERICAN COMMENT.
[From the New York Evening Post.]

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.—Let us suppose that a Yankee ship-builder conceived the idea of building a vessel bigger than Noah's ark; that a number of credulous Yankee capitalists subscribed several millions of dollars to carry out this grand idea; that elaborate and costly plans were made; that the greatest ship-builders and naval engineers of America put their heads and their experience together, with the avowed object of giving to this Yankee wonder the finest lines, the best proportions, the greatest speed, the utmost safety and comfort that could be united in one ship by the concentrated genius of the Yankee nation. Let us suppose that the timbers of the great ship were laid—after many delays, and much Yankee newspaper bragging; that several years were consumed in the construction; that meantime every Yankee illustrated paper had pictures of the great ship in its daily stages of progress; that the most eminent Yankee scientific associations had reports of what the great ship would do when she was finished; and that the reporters of the daily papers had a constant item in this great Yankee marvel.

Let us suppose that when the tedious work was at last completed, public notice was given of the launch of this great wonder. Let us suppose that on a given day thousands of curious and admiring Yankees crowded the ship yard, the river banks and the house tops, to witness the great event of the age. Let us suppose that, at the proper moment when all was ready the chocks were knocked away. Let us suppose that the great Yankee triumph of ship building did not move!

Let us suppose the disappointed crowd sent home, and then the disgusted architects applying hawsers, chains, windlasses, men, horses, hydraulic pumps, and every other machinery and power that could be brought together, in efforts to persuade the Great Yankee Marvel into the water. Let us suppose that after several months of constant effort, and the waste of money enough to build a California clipper, their object was at last attained. Let us suppose other shouts of glorification in Yankee newspapers, other "cuts" in Yankee pictorials, other reports of the excellencies of this latest marvel, to Yankee scientific associations.

Let us suppose that after many more months the monster ship is at last completed in every department; and that the new shareholders who have superseded the bankrupt first subscribers, and put in a few more millions, at last see their hopes afloat. Let us suppose that a trial trip is planned, a fine day chosen, the passengers got aboard—the moorings cast off. For the first time the Yankee marvel is free; and incontinently she runs down several ships and steamers. Let us suppose that after various adventures she reaches the Sound. Let us suppose that while the passengers are congratulating themselves on this latest American triumph, there is a loud report—an explosion—and the great triumph made ridiculous by a blunder which we must suppose our Yankee papers to call an accident!

Let us suppose other trial trips, even a summer voyage or two; all hailed with new plaudits by Yankee editors. Finally, let us suppose this great American wonder caught in such a storm as all seagoing vessels are liable to. Let us suppose this marvel of the age tearing herself to pieces in a gale which does not affect the smaller ships of other nations. Let us suppose her twisting off her rudder pintals, rolling away her boats, smashing her great wheels, tossing her wretched passengers and crew about like mice in a cage, breaking their bones, grinding up their luggage into tinder, filling their nostrils with decayed fish oil, their bodies with splinters, and their souls with terror. Let us suppose that the pride of America proved herself on the first real trial a great unwieldy, unmanageable tub, thus disappointing the confident expectations of all the celebrated Yankee wiseacres, and bringing their cherished theories and their equally precious shares of stock alike to naught.

Finally, having supposed all this, we leave the reader to suppose what funny comments the London *Times* and *Saturday Review* would have made upon Yankee pretensions and Yankee humbuggery, how they judge of all things by their size, and are always undertaking what they cannot accomplish.

How the Rebels got Intelligence.

The expedition against Fort Hatteras was known by the rebel leaders at Richmond several days before its arrival at the place of its destination. The intelligence had been transmitted to them by a leading banker of this city. The messenger subsequently fell into the hands of the police, and was incarcerated at Fort Lafayette; the principal saved himself by a timely departure from the city. There is reason to believe that there are still army officers employed in and about Washington who are in communication with the enemy; but they are now closely watched.—*N. Y. Paper.*

☞ There is a reported coldness between England and Sweden. It will probably increase greatly between now and next spring.

Mr. Buchanan Robbed.

On Saturday night or Sunday morning the carriage house of Ex-President Buchanan, at Wheatland, was broken open and a very valuable set of double harness carried off. The thieves effected an entrance by prying open a door, and found the harness in a small closet or box kept for the purpose. These harness were purchased at Washington by Mr. Buchanan shortly after his inauguration as President, at a cost of five hundred and thirty dollars. They are heavily mounted with silver, and as the rogues will hardly attempt to dispose of them, through fear of detection, it is likely they will cut off the mountings, melt them down and sell it as old silver. The silver alone in this shape, would probably yield them several hundred dollars. After securing the harness the rogues visited the ice house and carried off all the marketing that day purchased by Mr. Buchanan's housekeeper. The rascals were apparently well acquainted with the premises.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Express.*

WORK ON THE HARBOR DEFENSES.—Capt. Foster, of the Engineer Corps, is pushing work on the Sandy Hook fortification with a force of over 300 men, and will have it completed as a water battery, or provisional defense, during the Fall. Improvements are also progressing satisfactorily on the forts at the Narrows, under direction of Colonel Delafield, and although the new defenses at that point are only temporary, they will present serious obstacles to an attack from the sea. No steps are known to have been taken for the construction of an iron plated steamship, or the early completion of Steven's water battery, which many people regard as a powerful adjunct to our harbor defenses, if not indispensable to their perfect security.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

OUR KIND-HEARTED PRESIDENT.—One of the soldiers in the Vermont regiment to which private Scott, the soldier sentenced to be shot for sleeping upon his post belonged, relates an incident which shows in a strong light the kind-hearted character of our President. Scott was to be shot early in the morning. On the afternoon before, it was decided to pardon him, but the place of his confinement was six or seven miles from Washington. President Lincoln telegraphed to the officer in charge of the execution, but getting no reply and fearing that his message might have miscarried, he went himself after dark to the encampment to make sure that all was right. Says the writer—"I am a Democrat, but in the future, if I have an opportunity, I shall surely cast my vote for 'Old Abe.'"

A NEW STYLE OF STOVE.—The men in Gen. Banks's division have devoted their attention, within a few days past, to the construction of temporary fire-places in their tents. The plan adopted by one of the New York regiments is first to dig a trench a foot wide and a foot deep, running from the interior to the exterior of the tent, then to cover it over, with the exception of a foot at each end, the inside serving as a fire place and the outside end covered with a headless barrel serves as a chimney. The invention is said to be of California origin.

☞ A modern French writer says that "the art of handling soldiers, whilst making them move in groups—that art in which Turenne excelled—seems to be lost. Throwing masses—infantry, cavalry, artillery—such, in his latter years, was Napoleon's whole art. At Waterloo he employed no other method; when the Prussians arrived, *the hammer was broken on the anvil.* The effect of those monstrous shocks—whose secret reduces itself to a mechanical formula, mass multiplied by velocity—is horrible."

THE HEALTH OF JEFF. DAVIS.—The reports two or three weeks ago of the convalescence of Jeff. Davis, must have been premature, as the Richmond *Enquirer* of last Tuesday contains the following announcement:
"We are glad to say President Davis was able to be in his office yesterday for the first time since his illness."

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—J. & A. HERZOG, Practical Furriers and dealers in HATS, CAPS AND FURS.
Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other house in the city. [illegible] REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.
☞ Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 132 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Mufs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.
BEEBE'S SILK HATS.
Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
107 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.
☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for shipping Furs.

Business Cards.

H. W. CLARKE'S
LAW OFFICE,
No. 128 Lake Street, Corner of Clark.
Office No. 1, up stairs, Chicago, Ill.

D. GOODRICH,
GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,
Corner of Clark and Monroe Streets,
(Up Stairs.)
SOUTH WEST OF POST OFFICE.
The subscriber offers his services as Agent to the public to transact any business as an Agent. Buying Lumber for persons or dealers in the country, or disposing of cargoes of Lumber, Shingles, Cedar Posts or Wood. Also, collecting Debts, buying Goods for country merchants or others, or the selling of Country Produce, by the boat or car load. Any business given to him will be promptly attended to at a reasonable commission. D. GOODRICH, Drawer 5771, Chicago, Ill.
REFERENCES:—Cooley, Farwell & Co., Dry Goods Merchants, Chicago, Ill.; D. R. Holt, Cashier of Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Olcott, President Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank, Albany, N. Y.; W. W. Goodrich, Attorney at Law, 14 Wall street, N. Y.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
J. S. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

HENRY WIGGERS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealers in
GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE
Oval and Ornamental
Picture Frame Warehouse,
182 RANDOLPH STREET.
Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois.
Steam Factory, 227, 229 and 231 State st., and 51 and 53 LaSalle st.
French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new. P. O. Box 1944.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.
Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:
[illegible]
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER; 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,500 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Cash paid for Rags.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS
Ten Days
TO SAN FRANCISCO.
LETTERS will be received at the office of the
United States Express Company,
CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS,
(128 Lake and 26 Clark streets.)
Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.
TELEGRAMS
Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays.
EXPRESS CHARGES:
[illegible]
☞ In all cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid.
H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

RIO COFFEE.
1,000 BAGS.
For sale by M. T. RICE, No. 3 Board of Trade Block.

TWENTY THOUSAND Bushels BARLEY MALT,
Cheap for Cash
IRWIN & MORRY,
9 Board of Trade Building.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to
169 Randolph Street,
Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the city.
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
[illegible]

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL
OPTICIAN.
79 ......South Clark Street......79
[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

WE WILL EXHIBIT
ON FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 4TH,
FROM AUCTION,
100 Pieces
PLAIN ALL WOOL DE LAINES,
ALL COLORS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
FOR TWO AND SIXPENCE A YARD,
Regular Price Four to Five Shillings.
We will exhibit at the same time
A SUPERB ASSORTMENT
OF THE
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloaks, &c.,
We will exhibit MONDAY, Oct. 7th, an Auction purchase of over
500 Pieces
OF THE BEST MAKES OF
FRENCH MERINOES,
All of which we will sell
MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
50,000
STARK MILLS BAGS,
Below the Market Price.
Large arrivals of New Goods daily at
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
Nos. 167 and 169 Lake street.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44
Dry Goods Jobbers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT
Eastern Jobbing Prices.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18
CHICAGO.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of
GROCERIES,
Which they offer at the
Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

NEW CASH STORE.
MARTIN & BROS.,
No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,
(Tremont Block.)
We have just opened a
Large and Complete Stock of
CLOTHING,
Which we will sell
AT LOWER PRICES
Than ever offered in this market.
TO WHOLESALE DEALERS
We can offer
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,
As we purchase a great portion of our Goods
FOR CASH,
AND
MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.
MARTIN & BROS.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.
We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
64---Lake Street---64
CORNER OF STATE,
(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)
CHICAGO, ILL.
E. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30..........LAKE STREET..........30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.
Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION.
So far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words.
[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

REMOVAL.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL,
Wholesale Dealers
BOOTS AND SHOES
We have removed nearly opposite our old stand to the commodious double store
Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street,
corner Wabash Avenue, where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be induced to call on us. We have now in store the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED
STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES
in this market, which we shall offer at prices that cannot fail to convince our Northwestern Merchants it will be for their interest to buy of us instead of going East. To close
CASH BUYERS
We would particularly recommend an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Cheap for Cash.
1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.
81 & 83...South Water Street...81 & 83
ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
To which they call the attention of the Trade.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

BOWEN BRO'S,
72, 74 & 76 Lake Street,
ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
MAKING THEIR STOCK
UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS.
Buyers are invited to Examine.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE.
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
176 Lake Street, Chicago.
Having received our Spring Stock, we offer
At the very lowest market rates,
[illegible]
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.
A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinner's Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. G. W. BELDEN.

Dentists' Cards.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Kennicott has returned, with renewed health, and a determination to merit the friendship and confidence of all who may entrust the care of their teeth to his skill and experience.
Office, 131 Lake Street.

J. C. FULLER,
DENTIST,
85 CLARK STREET
Opposite the Court House, Chicago.

A. W. FREEMAN,
Dentist,
103...WASHINGTON STREET...103
P. O. Box 3041.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
Office and Residence No. 85 West Randolph street (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND WIGWAM TONIC.
USE THE
OLD SACHEM BITTERS
It is the finest and best
SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.
IT IS AN UNEQUALED
Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.
IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.
TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.
For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 20 South Water street, Chicago.
WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.
Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a
Catarrh in the Nose.
The next step being to the throat, and bronchial tubes and lastly the lungs.
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
[illegible]
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.
Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 433, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method without asking any question. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Seminal Weakness—in short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time.
FEMALE DISEASES, &c.
[illegible]
Consultations and Examinations
FREE OF CHARGE.
[illegible]

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER!
To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I am again in the trade, with a full assortment of EASTERN LUMBER, and would invite their attention to my stock of
Clear Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding, Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c., &c. [illegible]
BRADLEY A. WILLIAMS.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash rates. [illegible]

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
No. 238 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Are now receiving from their manufactories in
AUBURN, N.Y., NEWARK, N.J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,
THEIR FALL STOCK OF
SADDLE, HARNESS
AND
Carriage Materials,
Which, together with a complete assortment of
Hubs, Spokes, Felloes,
Shafts, Bows,
Springs and Axles,
THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR
CASH
At Prices that will not be Undersold
HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
Have always on hand the largest assortment of
PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND
Oak and Hemlock
HARNESS LEATHER,
Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.,
Which, together with everything pertaining to the
SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE,
They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
STATIONERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers.
Having the three departments of
Paper Ruling,
Printing and
Binding,
Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of
ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,
To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
122 LAKE STREET.

GO TO
STATIONERS' HALL,
No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago,
FOR
BLANK BOOKS,
Stationery,
GOLD PENS,
PRINTING,
BOOK BINDING
And every article required in the
OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.
ACCOUNT BOOKS,
For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of
Ruling, Printing or Binding,
And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES.
F. MUNSON.
MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70
PAPER HANGING
Cash Jobbing House.
NOW OPENING FOR
FALL TRADE.
PAPER HANGINGS,
Border Curtain Papers,
WINDOW SHADES
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT
FOR CITY TRADE.
☞ The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
General House Painters,
51 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,
House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,
NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE:
The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.
☞ Manufactory 182 and 184 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,
Coppersmiths,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
203 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS,
99..........South Clark Street..........99
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line
At the Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 3494.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of
FESTIVAL CHIMES,
By the popular American Composer, WESLEY MARTIN, will be published and for sale by the 20th of September next.
Price 40 Cts. at Retail.
Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders may be sent to the publishers, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

REMOVAL.—
A. JUDSON HIGGINS
Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to
95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,
Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly lessened, he feels confident of being able to sell goods much cheaper, which in these hard times is very desirable.
Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents; also, many other patriotic pieces. Catalogues furnished free of postage. All orders filled promptly, as heretofore, by addressing
A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 95 Washington street.

For Europe

THE STEAMSHIP
"GREAT EASTERN,"
JAMES KENNEDY, Commander,
WILL SAIL FROM
NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
ON
SATURDAY, October 5th Prox.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
FIRST CABIN..............$95 to $135,
According to accommodation in State Rooms.
☞ Suites of first-class apartments for families by special agreement.
Servants in attendance on passengers, and Children HALF PRICE. Infants FREE.
Thirty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.
THIRD CABIN..............$35 to $50,
According to accommodation.
Children under eight years, half fare; under twelve months, $5. Twenty Cubic feet of Baggage, FREE.
Freight will be taken on very Favorable Terms.
Plans of the ship may be seen, Tickets issued, and all other information furnished on application personally or by mail to
JAMES WARRACK, Agent,
No. 13 Lake street, Chicago.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Consignees, New York.

THROUGH TICKETS TO
EUROPE,
—BY—
STEAM OR SAIL.
Apply to GREENEBAUM BROTHERS, the oldest house in this line in Chicago. Office, Marine Bank Building, entrance on Lasalle street.
Sight drafts for £1 sterling and upwards, at current rates.

Lake Transportation.

1861.
TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.
TIME AND INSURANCE SAVED
VIA
CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA
AND GREAT WESTERN
RAILWAY LINE.
Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.
TIME AND INSURANCE will be less by this than by any other line, as the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.
For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to
A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

THE
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1861.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following decidedly superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.
For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:
EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent, ...
A. H. PATRICK, Fr't Agent, 3 Astor House.
A. COLSON, ...
S. G. CHASE, Agent, 112 Pier Albany, N. Y.
S. G. CHASE, Agent, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.
[illegible]
J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Milwaukee, and Prairie du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.
[illegible]
CONSIGNEES:
BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.
DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
J. M. OSBORN, Sandusky, Ohio.
JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Penn.
DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.
KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.
F. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.
J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.
RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,
Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. 1861.
THE
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Will during the present season, run their line of
FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS
Regularly between
Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,
FORMING
A DAILY LINE,
For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and
TRI-WEEKLY LINE,
To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.
[illegible]
AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.
[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,
SHIP CHANDLER
And Sail Maker,
Have constantly on sale at the lowest prices
Manilla Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Marline, Spun Yarn.
SAILS,
TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c.
☞ Made to order at shortest notice.
243 - South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. - 243
GEO. F. FOSTER.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of February, A. D. 1860, William ... executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust [illegible] Chicago, October 1st, 1861. ISAAC F. SHELDON, Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1861. George Chandler vs. Joseph A. Greene and George C. Smith.—Attachment. Public notice is hereby given [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GARY & HOSMER, Plff's Att'ys.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1861. Frederick F. Ehrenfels vs. Lycurgus L. Lurton, Sarah A. Lurton and Van H. Higgins.—In Chancery. [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
JOSEPH E. GARY, Compl'ts' Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, October Term, A. D. 1861. William E. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, vs. Anton Klaus.—Attachment. [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'y.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, October Term, A. D. 1861. Charles Wright vs. James Wright.—Attachment. [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a certain note [illegible] Chicago, July 25th, 1861. F. H. WINSTON, Assignee of Mortgagee.
The above sale is postponed to Saturday, Oct. 26th, 1861, at the same hour and place.
F. H. WINSTON, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE,
PATENTED JULY 24, 1860.
"The greatest invention of the age."—Cincinnati Commercial.
"A discovery of national importance."—N. Y. Tribune.
[illegible]
HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO., Post Office Box 3643, Chicago, Illinois.

HUNT'S AXES.—The DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY of Boston, offer for sale at 84 Lake street, Chicago, a stock of their
AXES AND TOOLS.
The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited, as the goods will be sold
At Reduced Prices for Cash.
Address D. D. DANA, Treasurer, Care of Edwin Hunt, Chicago.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by
G. H. MOORE & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles; the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers, of the best. Made and sold by ... & CO., 43 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Safes.

FRY & HOLMES,
20 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Have a large assortment of
LILLIE'S CELEBRATED SAFES,
SECURITY AGAINST
FIRE AND BURGLARS.
Read the following Correspondence:
[illegible]
Look at a few of the References:
[illegible]
☞ Safes repaired and moved.

TO PACKERS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The subscriber offers for sale or to lease on long terms Lots on the South Branch of the Chicago River, with railroad track and Dock Room. Apply to [illegible] 45 South Clark street.

Chicago Tribune

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1861.

THE CITY.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Mrs. Mozart will sing in the choir of Trinity Church this (Sunday) evening. The combined talent of Mrs. Matteson, Mrs. Mozart, Julius Lumbard, and Mr. Sorrance, is rarely heard in a church choir.

PERIODICALS.—The Rebellion Record, part 5; also the second series of illustrations to the work; Revised Army Regulations for 1861, &c., &c., have been received by Walsh, corner of Madison street and Custom House Place.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals at the Richmond House we notice J. B. King, Esq., editor of the *State Atlas* at Minneapolis, Minn.; J. J. H. Rice, Esq., of New York; Lieut. Col. Isaac F. Shepherd and Capt. Geo. E. Leighton, of the 19th Missouri Volunteers, and Hon. Levi Hubbel, of Milwaukee.

MRS. MOZART'S CONCERT.—Mrs. Mozart's second concert occurs on this (Monday) evening. A new programme has been prepared, replete with operatic and ballad gems. As this is the last opportunity of hearing this talented vocalist, everyone should embrace the present opportunity.

THE TUG McQUEEN.—The tug-boat McQueen, late of this port, which has been purchased by the Government to serve as a gun boat on the seaboard, arrived at Detroit on Thursday night. The Detroit papers speak of her in the highest terms. She is probably now in the Welland Canal, delayed there by a break in the locks.

CAUSE FOR REJOICING.—We know it will be gratifying to our citizens generally to learn that the vile hole at the crossing of South Water street and Michigan avenue, which has been a nuisance to all passers in vehicles for more than a year past, is to be vastly improved by the substitution of a new stone pavement.

LARCENIES.—In the Police Court, Saturday, James Harvey, a newsboy, was held to bail for trial upon the charge of stealing newspapers from McNally's news depot.

Matthew Tiffany, a sailor, was also held for trial, to answer the charge of stealing a gold chain from a boarding house in the North Division, kept by one Caroline Murry.

PERSONAL.—The following are among the arrivals at the Briggs House: Hon. J. S. Morrill, Vermont; Hon. P. Baker, do.; Hon. Hiram Barrett, do.; J. F. Fairbanks, Esq., New York; Hon. R. G. Lewis, N. H.; Wm. Russell and family, St. Louis; Hon. T. M. Johnson, Boston; G. D. Cragin and Lady, N. Y.; Geo. H. Skinner, Esq., Boston.

CAVALRY HORSES.—It is said that the horses of Farnsworth's regiment, rejected by the Government inspector, are not those supplied by the contractors, but horses that were sent out, belonging to other parties, to be purchased in the event of their passing muster. We are glad to see that the inspector is doing his duty, and that the boys will at least be well mounted.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Range of the Thermometer for the week, as noted by E. L. O'Hara, at his Drug Store, No. 20 West Randolph, corner of Canal street:

1861.		7 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.
Sunday,	Sept. 29	48	55	50
Monday,	" 30	49	59	56
Tuesday,	Oct. 1	57	71	69
Wedn'day,	" 2	64	69	64
Thursday,	" 3	53	56	48
Friday,	" 4	62	68	67
Saturday,	" 5	65	68	

THE NEW COLLECTOR.—We ought to have accompanied the announcement of the appointment of Luther Haven, Esq., as Collector of the Port of Chicago, with the remark that it was one eminently fit to be made. Mr. Haven is one of our oldest citizens, and no man among us enjoys a higher reputation for probity, honesty, and capacity than he.

CORRECTION.—We were in an error in stating in our last issue that the Chicago Gas Company were in fault, for the series of accidents mentioned in our last issue, which occurred at the corner of Lake and Dearborn sts. The Chicago Board of Public Works, the Sewerage branch, was the one in fault. The only responsibility, with the gas company was in furnishing the darkness. This, as our readers know, was a misfortune, not a fault.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Convention of Sunday Schools to be held in this city on the 9th and 10th inst., promises to be of unusual interest. Friends of the Sabbath School interest from various parts of the country have signified their intention to be present. The procession of Sabbath School scholars has been postponed until the 12th inst. to accommodate those attending day schools. An army of 10,000 children passing through our streets will be a novel and instructive sight.

MR. NEAFIE'S BENEFIT.—Mr. Neafie's benefit is re-announced for this evening, in consequence of the dismissal of the audience on Friday night for the want of light, the gas not making its appearance till near nine o'clock. Such was the desire to see Mr. Neafie as Metamora that a large audience sat in darkness and patience from the time the doors opened till they were dismissed by the manager. The theatre would have been filled on that night, and it undoubtedly will be to-night. Metamora will be performed, with dancing by Misses Hight, and McVicker in the farce of "All the World's a Stage."

ON FURLOUGH.—Lieut. I. H. Williams of Company I, Illinois Thirteenth, Col. Wyman commanding, arrived in this city on Saturday from Rolla, Mo. Until recently, Lieut. Williams has been a prisoner, having been captured about the first of September by the rebels, while in charge of a train of ambulances, and taken to Springfield. The rebels at one time had concluded to dispose of their prisoner by hanging, and for that purpose had taken him into the woods and arranged the halter in readiness. The interference of some of the rebel officers, however, saved him, and subsequently he was released and allowed to return. He reports the "Thirteenth" strongly entrenched at Rolla and in excellent health and spirits. He remains on furlough in this city for a few days.

☞ The new Army Regulations, approved August 10th, 1861; Revised Regulations for the Army of the United States, with a full index. By authority of the War Department. In one large octavo volume—price, $2. Copies sent by mail on receipt of price by John W. Norris, 102 Madison and 100 Dearborn streets, Chicago. He also has Rebellion Record, monthly parts, Nos. 6 and 7; also, Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of the weekly, containing all official particulars of all the late military transactions. Also, a book containing the following portraits: Generals Dix, Lyon, McClellan, Cameron, President Lincoln, Governor Sprague, Alex. H. Stephens, Gen. Beauregard and the different Zouave costumes—all for 30 cents.

☞ Much time and money has been spent by inventors in the vain endeavor to do away with the brush or leather pad in connection with the rotating hook of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine. It has at last been the good fortune of a young German mechanic in the employ of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, to develope an idea which is brought out in the improved Grover & Baker machine, that will probably supercede the rotating hook. It is the substitution of an oscillating hook for the rotating, thereby saving a great amount of friction on the thread. In connection with this is a rigid steel pad which from its very nature is durable, never wearing out or requiring re-adjustment as a perishable brush or leather pad must.

This is a great step onward in the march of improvements in the wonderful little labor-saving instrument. It seems now as if perfection itself had been attained.

THE CHICAGO LEGION.—This regiment, the 51st of Illinois Volunteers, goes into the new State Camp at Cottage Grove this week with 400 men, under Col. G. W. Cummings and Lieut. Col. L. P. Bradley. It will be remembered there are connected with the regiment one company of cavalry and one of artillery. The cavalry is to be commanded by Captain Roland, who has had some ten years experience in the regular army, and will from all accounts make a dashing officer. Capt. Waterhouse of the artillery is an experienced officer, perfectly familiar with the duties of that service, having also been in the regular army. We congratulate the regiment upon their good fortune in securing the experience of these men as well as that of others who are acting with the infantry, and can most heartily recommend the recruiting officers of the 51st to our friends in the country. The uniforms, camp equipage, &c., are already furnished by Capt. Webb, U. S. Quartermaster. The regiment at its present rates of filling up, will be ready to march in a few weeks, and as it has many of our well-known Chicago young men will carry with it the deepest interest of hundreds of our citizens. Success to the Chicago Legion.

THE WENTWORTH CURRENCY MEETING.—John Wentworth's Currency meeting at Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening was sparsely attended. A few policemen and a handful of other curious spectators made up the crowd. The speaker said that the newspapers had made a mistake by announcing his meeting for next Saturday evening, and he would therefore adjourn until that time. His theme would be a history of Wild Cat Currency with reference to the approaching Convention.

The speaker, followed by his audience, left the hall; the gas was shut off and thus ended the Currency meeting.

House Furnishing.

We call attention to the advertisement of Allen & Dalton, No. 71 Lake Street, in another column. The store is well and handsomely filled with an assortment of housekeeping articles which embraces about every thing that can be called for, embracing the whole range of housekeeper's goods from a range to a skewer.

This firm have had long experience in their business, and have achieved a reputation second to no other. It is a good proof that they have deserved well of the public, that their business has constantly and largely increased even during the panic times. Among the articles they keep, well deserving of special mention, and which at this season of the year must be deemed almost a necessity, is "SANFORD'S $1000 PATENT CHALLENGE HEATER." The inventor of this Heater was the first person to introduce the plan of causing the fire to pass through a number of small tubes to a radiator above, whence the draft finds its way into the chimney. Mr. Sanford adopted the above form in his now celebrated Portable Heaters and so fully has it been found to serve its purpose, the same principle has been adopted by various inventors—and an examination will prove that those furnaces which give the best satisfaction, are such as adopt this plan of increasing the radiating surface.

Never was a season in this city that suggested more powerfully in advance, the economy of fuel, than the winter we are approaching, when rates must inevitably rule high. The economy of the Sanford Heater is attested by many of our well-known citizens who have it in use, while as to its perfect working there can be but one verdict.

Lake Street.

MR. EDITOR:—Having published in your paper an attack upon the property owners on Lake street, between Wabash avenue and Michigan avenue, because of their opposition to paving Lake street between said avenues, with Nicholson pavement, you will not deny them a word of explanation.

The property owners above mentioned have, with scarce an exception, remonstrated against tearing up the boulder pavement to replace with the Nicholson pavement, for the reason that this block was substantially paved at an expense of $152 per lot, up to the established grade, and was accepted by the city authorities. Said grade has therefore never since been altered. This block, therefore, unlike any other on Lake street, is paved up to the established grade.

This pavement is now in such a state that a written agreement is in the hands of the Committee of Streets and Alleys, to repair the entire block for the sum of $65, and an order is also in the hands of said Committee to repair said block at the expense of the property owners who have signed the same.

A written proposal is also in hand from Mr. De Golyer, to take up, fill if required, and re-pave this block at one-third the price he receives for the Nicholson pavement.

In these embarrassing times, low rents and heavy taxes, we trust our authorities will not require those who have to bear the expense in opposition to their expressed wishes, to tear up and cast aside a substantial boulder pavement laid on the established grade, for the Nicholson pavement, which yet requires the test of durability, and which we understand is not generally adopted in Boston, where it originated, and where it has been tried and tested sufficiently to have been more generally adopted if superior to other kinds.

As alternate blocks on Lake street are to be made of plank and oak, why not allow one block of boulder pavement also, and thus test the relative merits of each as to durability. The writer of this is favorably impressed with the Nicholson pavement, and signed a petition for paving part of Lake street therewith, where he is willing to bear the expense, because the old pavement is far below grade and in bad repair.

Sidewalks should not be permitted above the established grade if over we require grade. Several have thus been constructed on Lake street between Wabash avenue and Michigan avenue some twenty inches above grade, which has led many to suppose that the street pavement was below grade, and probably this originated the petition signed by parties who would bear no portion of the expense, for the property-owners have almost unanimously remonstrated against the assessment, being unfair as it is in another particular, viz: that the rate of assessment on this block where no filling is required is the same as on other blocks where several feet of filling are required.

Notwithstanding all this, members of the Council who oppose this assessment are threatened with being posted and taunted with being bought.

The patentee of the Nicholson pavement, we understand, receives about twenty-four hundred dollars for the right to use it on Lake street; and we would be inclined to believe that men who labor so assiduously under such circumstances would be quite as likely to receive their reward as those members of the Council who strive to labor for constituents as well as contractors.

OWNERS.

REMARKS.—There was never any improvement undertaken in the city against which property owners could not make out as clear a case as the writer of the above communication. There are always plenty of excuses why it should be put off, and the richer the property owners are, the more pressing and cogent the reasons become. As to the improvement in question, the public will be satisfied if the street is put in good condition. The particular kind of pavement is of no sort of consequence, provided only that the street is kept in good order. But we see no reason to change the opinions expressed a few days ago, that if the assessment is suffered to go over, a large part of the advantage to be derived from paving Lake street will be lost for another year. Instead, therefore, of allowing a virtual embargo for months of the entire business of the city with three of our great railway lines, it is to be hoped that the Aldermen will unanimously confirm the assessment on Monday evening, and have done with this vexatious business. Any further efforts at patchwork are a humbug.

COOK COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Cook County Teachers' Institute will open at Blue Island, to-day. Teachers should be present at the opening of the session. Arrangements have been made for the free entertainment of lady teachers. Evening addresses will be delivered by the following gentlemen: On Monday evening, by Mr. C. C. Meserve; on Tuesday, by Rev. J. H. Tuttle; on Wednesday, by Prof. James Johonot; on Thursday, by Dr. O. H. Tiffany; and on Friday, by Dr. Joseph Haven.

JURIES FOR THE RECORDER'S COURT.—The following named citizens have been selected to compose the grand and petit jurors for the October term of the Recorder's Court, which commences to-day:

Grand Jury—Gotthard Schaaf, Peter Fox, C. J. Wilder, L. S. Saberton, John Long, John Amenson, James Grant, Charles S. Dole, Albert Schlosser, E. S. Cutler, B. F. Carver, Charles Nelson, John Garrick, N. P. Morris, Andrew Conrad, Conrad Whipps, John Voght, Michael Diversey, J. H. Dole, J. Carpenter, Michael Kehoe, Philip Conley, D. B. Cooke.

Petit Jury—James McDonald, James Waugh, Eli Bates, B. F. Wilson, Robert Hill, E. F. Root, James Boyer, F. R. Armstrong, Joseph Harris, James H. Pearson, A. Lloyd, William Carrigan, J. Schlossman, Michael Grant, Phil. Hoyne, L. J. Cutler, Louis Haas, Alvin Salisbury, C. W. Hervey, J. E. Cutler, Thomas Hashe, Henry Niemier, William Miller, George F. Rumsey.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office for Postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

John Dekoven, Chicago, Ill.
S. M. Johnson, " "
F. H. Garfield, " "
C. Ogden, " "
W. W. Johnson, Kankakee, Ill.
Mary B. Davis, Pecatonica, Ill.
Sarah A. Lawler, Channahan, Ill.
Robt. Tillson, Quincy, Ill.
Anne Rasmussen, Milwaukee, Wis.
Teunis Webb, Crete, Ind.
J. Frank Fletcher, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Dan'l McGlin, Louisville, Ky.
John Mielhem, Brighton, N. Y.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment of postage:

Mr. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.
Wilbur Kemp, " "
Caroline B. Ewing, Blue Island, Ill.
D. Felmig, Liberty, Ill.
Mrs. Dorissa Pieter, Lamoille, Ill.
Jacob Quaid, Mosher Falls, Iowa.
Anthony Rope, Racine, Wis.
Nicholas Shutz, Kenosha, Wis.
Mrs. E. K. Wood, McConnellsville, Ohio.
Miss Ellen Minette, Caldonia Ohio.
Miss Sarah Ritter, Bainbridge, Pa.
John C. Hagey, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. G. Dudley, New York City.
Mrs. Hiram Tompkins, New York City.
Mrs. Celia A. Jaycox, Syracuse, N. Y.
John Heckles, Morley, N. Y.
Wm. Barrows, Ft. Hamilton, L. I., N. Y.
Sam'l S. Talmadge, Newark, N. J.
Miss Matilda S. Barstow, Burlington, Vt.

A Suggestion to Railroads.

We commend the attention of railroads interested to the suggestion contained in the following communication:

To the Chicago Tribune:—Thousands of the inhabitants of the Northwest, who have friends among the volunteers at Baltimore and Washington, would visit them this fall before they are moved off on a winter campaign, if they could go on half fare over the railroads.

If the companies would issue excursion tickets to Washington and return, good till 1st December, after the manner of sea-bathing tickets, which the Grand Trunk Railroad issued in August last, it would induce thousands to take the trip. Many a father and mother would avail themselves of the chance, who under present rates of fare could not go. The Grand Trunk Company gave tickets from Detroit to Portland and return for $25—a distance of about one thousand and nine hundred miles. Will not the companies along the route above mentioned follow the example?

A FATHER.

☞ Go to John Jones's and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. My prices are as low as the lowest. [illegible]

☞ One hundred recruits wanted for Capt. Dye's Company of Sharp Shooters, Col. J. W. Singe commanding. Capt. Dye has been authorized to raise a company for this regiment, and has opened an office at Room No. 4, Kingsbury Block, on Randolph, between Clark and Dearborn streets.

☞ Powell's very old Bourbon Whisky, made in Bourbon county, Kentucky, superior to any sold in this city. Invalids will find it superior to any other stimulant. Warranted pure and genuine, by E. H. Sargent, Druggist, corner Randolph and State streets.

DOUGLAS GUARDS.—Captain Thomas Griffin has received a commission to raise a company for the McClellan Brigade. His recruiting offices are at No. 1 Custom House Place, 161 Lake street, and No. 1 McCormick's Block, for recruiting, where a specimen of our rifles may be seen. oc5-1w

ARMY REGULATIONS.—New edition, enlarged, revised and improved, by order of the War Department, Oct. 1861; price $2, postage 28 cts. Infantry Tactics, $1.25, postage 10 cts. Cavalry Tactics, 3 vols., $3.75, postage 30 cts. Ellsworth's Bayonet Drill, the Young Recruit, and all other military books, at the Military Bookstore of P. T. Sherlock, 112 Dearborn-st, Chicago. oc5-6t

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE—The only Sewing Machine in the world making the Lock Stitch with a ROTATING HOOK, and using a Glass Foot.

This is the *secret* of the popularity and success of this Machine. GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Northern Indiana. Office 163 and 165 Lake-st. oc8-10t

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se25

GAS FIXTURES.—The place to get *new styles* at low figures, 182 Lake street. H. W. WILMARTH. September 10, 1861. se10-26t

PIANOS.—If you wish to buy or rent a piano, go to W. W. Kimball's, 99 Clark street. sep26-26t

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

—In response to a letter of invitation signed by C. J. Hammond, L. D. Olmsted, Philo Carpenter, Francis Bradley, Benjamin Carpenter, and others, Rev. Mr. Patton will repeat in Bryan Hall, on Sabbath evening, 6th inst., at 7¼ o'clock, the discourse which he delivered in his own church on Fast Day, and which was repeated by request in the New England Church the succeeding Sabbath.

—Bishop Whipple will preach in the Church of the Holy Communion at 4 o'clock p. m.

—Bishop Whipple will preach to-day (Sunday,) at St. James Church at 10½ a. m.; at the Holy Communion at 4 p. m.; and at Grace Church at 7¼ p. m.

"YANKEE CARD WRITER" at the Tremont House. A pack of cards written for one dollar, for six days, on the latest style of square cards. Ladies will call in the parlors.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN FRENCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS," Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merit of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$ [illegible]	20 horse power	$1,[illegible]
8 "	[illegible]	25 "	1,[illegible]
10 "	[illegible]	30 "	1,[illegible]
12 "	[illegible]	35 "	2,[illegible]
15 "	1,100	40 "	2,[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill. Post Office address Box 274. oc23-1y

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS! Richard's Iron Corn Sheller, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD. Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day. PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860. Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity. MANUFACTURED BY J. C. RICHARDS, BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL. Office and Manufactory at Lotz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 54 Franklin street.

BALMORAL SKIRTS. A beautiful assortment just received at STRYKER & CO'S, 141 — Lake Street — 141. ALSO—NEW STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, The very latest Novelties of the Season, Will be found at STRYKER & CO'S, 141 Lake Street. ALSO, JUST RECEIVED, FALL STYLES OF DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, SILKS, All kinds of Dry Goods found as usual AT 141 LAKE STREET, COME AND SEE. oc2-g778-1w

500 Doz. COAL OIL BURNERS, 1500 doz. Chimneys, Flint Glass, 500 doz. Dithridge's Patent Oval Chimneys, XX FLINT GLASS. Just received and for sale by POPE & SLOCUM, 123 CLARK STREET.

NEW FIRM, NEW STORE and NEW GOODS. JONES & LAUGHLINS, (successors to Jones & Lauth), corner of River and Dock streets, are now receiving a large stock of IRON, NAILS, STEEL, GLASS, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Scoops, Fence Wire, Sheet Iron and Heavy Hardware, which we offer to the trade cheap for cash. JONES & LAUGHLINS. Chicago, Oct. 1st, 1861.

BLOODED SHEEP FOR SALE. A few choice Blooded South Down Ewes, in lamb, by imported English bucks, and a few French Merino Ewes, in lamb, by a choice Spanish Merino buck, selected with great care, from Vermont, for sale at the SUMMIT FARM, on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad, eleven miles from Chicago, or apply to the subscriber, care of J. Wentworth, Chicago, at 45 La Salle street. C. L. REED.

DEODORIZED BENZOLE—A SUBSTITUTE FOR SPIRITS TURPENTINE. FOR SALE BY LEWIS, PAGE & CO., 103 South Water Street.

AROMATIC WINE OF IRON, A PLEASANT AND EXCELLENT TONIC. Prepared by GALE BROTHERS, Pharmaceutists, No. 202 Randolph street.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. SMITH & CO.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY. M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO. Office and Factory 189 South Water street, between Wells and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED to clean Vaults [illegible] cheap. Address JOHN MASON, P. O. Box [illegible] or call at 51 North Clark street.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1861.

Currency continues rather scarce, but the week closes on a better supply than bankers possessed in the early part of it. The facilities for obtaining it are such that a scarcity cannot continue many days. The State Bank of Indiana is represented here by three houses, and the Ohio and Iowa State Banks are ready to exchange their issues for New York produce bills to the full extent of their ability. Agents of Eastern banks are also circulating their issues as far and as fast as possible, and although the demands of the business of the city are enormous, and will be till navigation closes, money for all legitimate business purposes is quite sure to be abundant.

Exchange is very plenty, and shippers are glad to sell at par@¼. Bank rates are ¼, the supply being in excess of the demand. The larger houses are selling gold to-day freely at ¼ premium; for small lots, we presume ½@1 per cent are the figures.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES.—We noticed in our last issue, that one of our leading railways had made arrangements to pay off its monthly bills in demand Treasury notes. We learn with pleasure to-day that Solomon Sturges & Sons have arranged to bring on from New York $10,000 per day till navigation closes. They will put them in circulation, and do all they can to keep them in the hands of the people. We trust our other railways, and bankers, and our business men generally, will second these efforts by all the means in their power, and that our circulation will, within a few weeks, consist largely of this perfectly safe, and always reliable currency.

MILWAUKEE.—We take the following from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

Business in the money market was quite lively yesterday, and rates unchanged, the banks selling exchange at 1 per cent prem., and buying at par @¼. Outside rates, as usual, ¼@½ per cent. below the bank rate. There was some complaints of a scarcity of currency amongst produce operators. We understand there is considerable inquiry for Canadian currency to buy wheat in Minnesota, while Wisconsin currency is taken more freely in this State. There is also considerable demand for gold from that quarter, for which the banks charge 1¼@1½ per cent. prem.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices to-day for cash:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	75¼	75¼
Galena	70¾	70¾
Rock Island	47¾	47¾
Burlington & Quincy	62¾	62¾
Tennessee 6s	41½	42
Missouri 6s	42¾	42¾
North Carolina 6s	59	60
Virginia 6s	45¾	46

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	....	5000	75373	7083	....	....
G.&C.U.R.R.	998	28792	2359	....	....	1084
R. I. R. R.	760	9100	9450	....	700	494
Ill. C. R. R.	1456	18900	31250	700	700	700
C., B. & Q. R.	1838	23458	17831	....	....	173
N. W. R. R.	1707	16317	48	245	....	533
A. & St. L. R. R.	310	9450	2650	....	....	....
Total	6219	106017	131191	8038	1400	2860

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs	Hides lbs	Wool lbs	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes bu.
Canal	....	8868	....	....	....	....
G.&C.U.R.R.	....	2490	6040	....	336	....
R. I. R. R.	....	....	2340	....	69	....
Ill. C.	250	....	12500	....	288	....
C. B & Q. R. R.	228	1575	15645	4705	1261	....
N. W. R. R.	....	3010	1211	3685	....	....
A. & St. L. R R	....	10588	11816	....	17	316
Total	478	26456	49552	8391	1781	316

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	4000	36100	24100	15700	11400	....
To Collingw'd	....	13500	....	....	....	....
Total	4000	49600	24100	15700	11400	....

There was an active shipping demand for Spring Wheat, and the market advanced ½@1c, closing firm and steady at 74½c for No. 2, and 79½c for No. 1. Winter Wheat was quiet and firm, at 86½@87c for No. 1, and 82c for No. 2 Red.

The demand for Flour was less active, and the market was quiet and unchanged. Corn was in good demand by shippers, and the market was steady and a shade better, with sales at 23@23½c for Mixed, afloat, and 21@21½c for Mixed in store. Oats are in good request at 13½@14c. Rye steady at 30c. Barley firm. Timothy seed steady and more active.

Lake freights are dull and ½c lower, with engagements early at 15c for corn and 16c for wheat, to Buffalo. Later, charters were made at 15½c for wheat.

SALT.—The quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Reservation for four weeks, ending the 28th September, was 1,084,215 bushels. The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation from Jan. 1st to Sept 28, 1861, is 4,565,635 bushels. The whole quantity inspected the same time in 1860 was 3,459,971 bushels. Increase over last year, 1,105,664 bushels.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS

TOLEDO, Oct. 3.—Flour—No sales. Wheat advanced ½@1c. Sales 1,300 bu white M S at $1.04; 800 bu red Ill. at 94c; 275 bu white Wabash at $1.05; 1,400 bu Michigan white at $1.04, ex at ¼ ℔ cont; 300 bu white Michigan at $1.04; 3,000 bu red Michigan at 98c; 1,000 bu do at 99c; 3,000 bu Wabash and Canal red at 96½c; 4,000 bu Michigan red at 99c. Corn—Sales 14,700 bu at 32c.—*Blade.*

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4.—Flour—The demand is only moderate, while prices, although steady, have undergone no change. We quote extra at $4.50@4.60; extra family at $4.85, $5.00 and $5.25; and fancy at $5.50@5.75—the inside figures for spring wheat. Oats quiet, with small sales from first hands at 23@25c, and from store at 24@25c. Corn is in better inquiry and prices are a shade firmer. We quote at from 40 to 44c ℔ bu, the latter figure for prime yellow. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; sales of red from first hands at 95c to $1.00 from store for prime red. Rye nominal at 40c. Barley—There is but little doing, and we quote nominally at 40c for prime.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3—Flour quiet and steady at old figures. Wheat—Sales of 2 cars red at 96c, and 2 cars at 96½c; 2 cars white at $1.03. Market closes steady. Corn—Sale of 1 car at 34c on track. Oats—Sales of 1 car at 23½c, and 1 do at 24½c.—*Leader.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Dull and ½c lower. The engagements to-day were: schr Athenian, wheat to Buffalo at 16c; bark Cleveland, rechartered at 15½c, wheat to Buffalo. A standard vessel at 15c corn to Buffalo. Schr B. Parson, wheat to Port Colborne, at 16c. Schr E. M. Peck, wheat to Oswego at 22c; schr Abigail, wheat to Oswego via Sarnia, at 23c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 6,219 brls; shipped, 4,080 brls. Market quiet. Sales were: 50 brls "Waterloo" White Winter and 300 brls "Metropolitan" at $4.75 del; 100 brls "Superior," 93 brls "Clayton," 70 brls "Red Jacket," 100 brls "Ellsworth" and 50 brls "Rifferty" all at $4.00 del; 100 brls "Mohawk" at $4.00 on track; 50 brls "Excelsior" and 100 brls "Favorite" at $4.25 del; 80 brls "Juneau" at $3.85 del; 300 brls "Princeton City" on p. t.; 100 brls "Rich Hill" at $3.60 del; 107 brls "Troxell" at $3.70 on track; 50 brls "Eagle" at $3.80 del; 70 brls superfine at $3.95 del.

WHEAT—Receipts 106,017 bu. Shipments 49,600 bu. Market firm and 1c higher. Sales were 1,200 bu No. 1 Red Winter at 86½c in store; 4000 bu do at 87c in store; 3,500 bu No. 2 do at 82c in store; 6000 bu No 1 Spring at 79c in store; 10,000 bu do at 79½c in store; 14,000 bu do (in a particular warehouse) at 80c in store; 18,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 74c in store; 4,000 bu do at 74½c in store; 32,000 bu do at 74½c in store; 13,000 bu do (in a particular warehouse) at 75c in store; 3000 bu Rejected at 66c in store; 2000 bu do at 59c in store; 1000 bu do at 58½c in store; 7000 bu do at 58c in store.

CORN—Receipts 131,191 bu. Shipments 24,100 bu. Market firmer; sales were 10,000 bu Canal Mixed at 23c afloat; 15,000 bu do at 23½c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 23½c afloat; 17,000 bu Mixed f. o. b., buyers option next 20 days; 20,000 bu do at 21c in store; 12,000 bu do at 21½c in store; 2000 bu do at 21½c in store; 1200 bu Rejected at 18c in store.

OATS—Receipts 8038 bu. Shipments 15,700 bu. Market steady and firm: sales 8000 bu No 1 at 15½c afloat; 1600 bu do at 13½c in store; 1200 bu do at 14c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 1,400 bu; shipments, 11,400 bu. Market steady. Sales 800 bu No. 1 at 30c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts, 2,860 bu. Market firm. Sales 118 bags prime at 41c on track; 127 bgs good at 37½c on track.

SEEDS—Receipts, 26,456 lbs. Timothy seed more active and steady. Sales 50 bags prime at $1.40; 41 bags at $1.35; 129 bags at $1.30; 15 bags dirty at $1.25.

MILL STUFFS—Dull. Sales 11 tons coarse Middlings at $7.00 on track.

MESS PORK—Market dull. Sales 100 brls Winter packed at $12.00.

WOOL—Receipts 8,391 lbs. Market firm. Sales 1,000 lbs ¾ blood at 30c.

EGGS—Market active and firm, with sales of fresh at 9@9½c ℔ doz.

BUTTER—Steady, at 6@8½c for firkin, and 9@11c for dairy.

HIDES—Market active and firm. We quote: Green Country, 4@5½c; Green Salted, 5½@6c; Dry Salted, 9@9½c; Dry Flint, 11@11½c.

LARD—Market entirely nominal at 7½@7¾c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens are in fair demand at $1.25@1.50 ℔ doz. Live Turkeys 6@7c ℔ lb.

LIVE STOCK—There is some inquiry for Cattle by packers, but shippers are out of the market. Hogs are dull and easier. Sheep steady. Sales were:

16	Cattle averaging	1165 lbs at		$2.65
98	"	1000		2.00
146	"	1127		2.50
19	"	1012		2.00
28	"	1181		2.00
29	"	1331		2.50
115	"	1165		2.60
110	Sheep	85		2.75
90	"	88		2.75

Tuesday's New York Cattle Market.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 2d.]

With over 4,200 bullocks already received, and some 1,700 head reported to be detained by a broken bridge on the Erie Road, it is no wonder that we have to report the market dull to-day at last week's quotations. During all the fore part of the day, trade was unusually dull for Tuesday; at noon, and although the salesmen made strong efforts to maintain rates, it is very sure that butchers got better bargains than they did a week ago, either in better quality or lighter estimate of weight, though as it looks now, the table of quotations will be made up on about the same figures—that is, 8@9½ cents a pound for first class beeves on the estimation of net weight, sellers sinking offal, and 7@7½ cents for medium quality—that is, such as make good, fair beef for retail-shop butchers, and so down to 5½@6½ cents for the poorest quality. There will be about a few extra good bullocks sold at prices equivalent to 9 cents a pound for the meat, but the number that will be sold at that is not large, nor will as many be sold at 8½ cents as last week, although the number of first-class cattle is larger, and the number of good, fair quality is very large.

Owing to the supply usually sold at Bergen on Monday being cut short by the great flood, which carried away bridges, there were more than usual sold at the Forty-fourth street yard yesterday—the number being variously estimated from 400 to 1,000 head, and at higher prices than to-day; butchers say $3 to $4 a head, and most of them are getting quite disgusted with this Monday market, and declare it a swindle and a nuisance. Others are anxious to maintain it, and say that it always cheapens the bulk of the cattle, which are sold on Tuesday. It had that effect this week, as butchers do not find the representations made yesterday proven to-day, and this injures the market. It is quite as likely to be better as worse to-morrow, as it will be then ascertained that the detained train cannot get in.

There is much anxiety to discover what effect the war in Kentucky will have upon the cattle market—many believing that it will tend to send off all the bullocks that can be made available, which will so crowd the market here that no advance can be expected. On the other hand, more will be wanted there for the army, so that the chances appear about even. We do not look for a rise before December, because that is an unprecedented thing; but we do expect present rates to be maintained, unless there should be a general stampede of cattle from the West. Of this we have the evidence to-day, for with a large stock on hand and the depressing effect of more expected, the market does not break down; it is only reported "dull at that week's rates," or, "a little lower," at which all the stock will be sold to-day and to-morrow.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—FLOUR—There is more doing in flour, and the market for common and medium grades opened firm and closed about 5c better; sales 22,000 brls at $5.25@5.30 for rejected; $5.40@5.50 for super state, the latter price for choice; $5.40@5.60 for extra state; $5 20@5.45 for super western; $5.50@5.75 for common to medium extra western; 5.95@5.90 for shipping brands extra r h O; $5 85@6.50 for common brands. Canadian flour better, with a moderate business doing; sales 1,300 brls at $5 25@5 45 for super; $5.60@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $2.75@4.00 for fine and super. Corn meal without change; sales 100 brls Jersey at $2.80.

WHISKEY—Quiet. Sales 975 brls at 21½@21¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade firmer, without any decided change. The French export demand still continues active. A large portion of the sales are to arrive. Sales 29,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.19@1.25; 162,000 bu new Milwaukee Club at $1.20@1.26; 6,000 bu inferior old do in store at $1.15; 26,000 bu Racine spring at $1.21@1.23; 24,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.27@1.28; 46,000 bu winter red western at $1.30½@1.38, the latter price for very choice; 8,400 bu red state at $1.32@1.34; 8,500 bu white Michigan at $1.40@1.45. Rye quite firm; sales 5,500 bu at 72c. Barley continues scarce and firm; sales 1,900 brls good at 75c. Corn opened quite firm, and closed ½@1c better; sales 189,000 bu at 51@53½ for damaged and inferior mixed western; 54@57 for eastern do; 56@56 for shipping do, the latter price for very choice, and 56@56½ for western yellow. Oats in moderate request at 30@34 for Canada, and 34@35 for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and the market without material change. Sales 260 brls at $14 75@15 for mess, $9.75@10 for prime. Beef quiet and steady. Sales about 100 brls at $4@4.50 for prime, $5@5 50 for mess, $9@11.25 for repacked mess, $12 25@15.10 for mess. Prime mess beef inactive. Beef hams firm and in better demand. Sales 250 brls choice new western, to arrive, at $17. Cut meats quiet and prices hardly so firm. Sales at 5@5½c for shoulders and 5½@6½c for hams. Bacon inactive. Lard continues firm, with a fair demand. Sales 55 brls at 8½@9¾c. Butter is in demand and selling at 7@11c for Ohio and 12½@15c for state. Cheese steady at 5@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar raw, very firm at 8@8½c for fair to good refining. Sales 1,962 hhds Cuba at 7½@8½c; and 200 boxes Havana on p. t. Molasses steady. Sales 20 hhds Barba does at 37c; and 10 hhds Porto Rico at 44c; and by auction 25 hhds do at 30@35½c cash.

OSWEGO, Oct. 5.—FLOUR—In moderate demand. Market steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales 5000 bu white Michigan and Canada on private terms. Corn steady. Sales 8000 bu yellow Illinois at 45c. Barley in moderate demand. Sales 3800 bu prime at 55c afloat; 8000 bu Toronto on private terms. Rye quiet at 60c for good samples.

CANAL FREIGHTS—A shade easier on grain; flour 42c, wheat 12½c, corn 11½c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—48,0 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—1120 brls flour, 16,400 bu wheat, 21,500 bu corn, 32,700 bu barley, 2000 bu rye.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............Oct. 5.

Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Tonowanda, Palmer, Buffalo, sundries.
Brig Orkney Lass, Murray, Kingston, 80 cds wood.
Brig Helfenstein, Ferris, Green Bay, 190 m lumber.
Brig Fanny Gardner, Sullivan, Buffalo, 170 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 97 cds wood.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, St. Joseph, 900 railroad ties.
Schr Abigail, O'Conor, Collingwood, 100 cds wood.
Schr Albany, Smith, Centreville, 83 cds wood.
Schr Crusader, Coats, Kalamazoo, 54 brls flour.
Schr Levant, Connell, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr H N Gates, Welch, Sand Bay, 43 cds wood, 800 c posts.
Schr R R Loomis, Norley, Buffalo, 125 m lumber, 15 m shingles, 400 brls salt.
Schr Adriatic, Hall, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.
Schr C Y Richmond, Keith, Buffalo, 140 tons railroad iron.
Schr Tartar, Pomeroy, Buffalo, 300 brls salt, 310 tons coal.
Schr Tempest, Burns, Green Bay, 120 m lumber.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr Die Vernon, Ingraham, Colborne.
Schr E M Peck, Guyles, Buffalo, 105 tons coal.
Schr St James, Shea, Presque Isle, 200 tons coal.
Brig Sebastopol, Smith, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber.
Schr Seneca Chief, Smith, Presque Isle, 200 tons coal.
Schr Mazeppa, Mitchell, Buffalo, 184 tons coal.
Schr Ottawa, Johnson, Centreville, 90 cds wood.
Schr New Hampshire, Weigeland, Port Ulio, 68 cds wood.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Sheboygan, 75 cds wood.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Muskegon, 50 m lumber.
Schr Eli Bates, Davison, Buffalo.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 11 m lumber.

CLEARED............Oct. 5.

Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, 5,000 brls flour, 1,100 bags seeds, 360 brls highwines, and sundries.
Bark Invincible, Kendrick, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Brig Wm Sturges, Faith, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn.
Brig Helfenstein, Ferris, Green Bay.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, St Joseph.
Schr Exchange, Rewell, Oswego, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ely Bates, Davison, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Albany, Smith, Centreville.
Schr Crusader, Coats, Kalamazoo.
Schr H N Gates, Welch, Sand Bay.
Schr Col Ellsworth, Scott, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr C Y Richmond, Keith, Buffalo, 10,600 bu corn.
Schr Boston, Wright, Buffalo, 10,660 bu corn.
Schr E M Peck, Guyles, Oswego, 9,600 bu wheat.
Schr Hirondelle, Johnson, Kalamazoo.
Schr Gertrude, Mayer, Buffalo, 16,150 bu wheat.
Schr Blackhawk, Nelson, Buffalo, 9,500 bu corn.
Schr Ottawa, Johnson, Centreville.
Schr Miami, Pennington, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Muskegon.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED............Oct. 4.

Humboldt, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
C W Zimmerman, Ottawa, 7,980 bu oats, 1,500 bu corn.
Rock Run, Joliet, 5,000 bu corn.
Clairett, Morris, 4,000 bu corn.
Amazonia, Morris, 5,000 bu corn, 3,240 lbs seeds.
Investigator, Athens, 86 c y r stone, 20 c y dim stone.
Boston, Morris, 5,259 bu corn.
Imperial, Seneca, 3,200 bu corn, 200 bu wheat.
Outlaw, Ottawa, 2,800 bu wheat, 78 bu seeds, 2000 bu corn.
Aquila, South, 173,000 lbs ice.
Fame, Kankakee, 4,500 bu corn, 18 bu seeds.
Emeline, Seneca, 5,000 bu corn, 3 bbls eggs.
J D Leonard, LaSalle, 5,779 bu corn.
J L Alexander, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn, 26 bu seeds.
Gen McClellan, LaSalle, 3,500 bu corn, 2,000 bu wheat.
Lament, Lockport, 300 bbls flour, 2,000 bu wheat.

CLEARED............Oct. 4.

Clyde, Marseilles, 50 bbls salt.
Rocket, Lockport, 5,100 lbs mdse, 5 bbls vinegar.
York State, LaSalle, 20 m ft lumber.
American Star, LaSalle, 75 bbls salt, 4,466 lbs sugar.
Ocean Spray, LaSalle, 77,169 ft lumber.
Rebecca, Joliet, 91,298 ft lumber.
Gold Eagle, LaSalle, 100 bbls salt.
America, LaSalle, 79,526 ft lumber 4,789 lbs sugar, 10 bbls vinegar, 2466 lbs mdse.
Sunshine, Ottawa, 85 m ft lumber.
Arkona, LaSalle, 99,621 ft lumber, 50 m shingles, 8,583 lbs mdse, 2,149 lbs nails, 3,238 lbs stoves, 353 lbs furniture.
Imperial, Lockport, 5 m ft lumber.
L P Dodge, Lockport, light.
Investigator, Athens, 5 m ft lumber, 2 bbls lime.
S A Douglas, Seneca, 29,575 ft lumber, 8,440 ft siding, 14,750 shingles, 10 m lath, 160 lbs carpet work, 420 lbs nails, 1,000 lbs mdse, 25 bbls salt.
Aquila, South, light.
Boston, Morris, 5 m ft lumber.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SCHR. P. J. FERRIS SAFE.—The owners of the Ferris supposed she was lost, but she has passed Detroit, bound up. Two weeks or more ago she cleared from this port, and this is the first tidings since heard from her.—*Buffalo Express, 4th.*

VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

Vessels Bound West.	*Where from.*	*Where to.*
On the 1st—		
Schr Arbuckle,	Toledo,	Kingston.
On the 2d—		
Prop Jefferson,	Cleveland,	Ogdensburgh.
Bark Malta,	Milwaukee,	Kingston.
Bark Louisa,	do	do
Brig Wm Penn,	Nanticocke,	do
Schr Patrick Henry,	Detroit,	Oswego.
Schr A B Williams,	Milwaukee,	do
Schr T Y Avery,	Chicago,	do
Schr Conquest,	do	do
Schr Cadet,	Erie,	Toronto.
Schr D L Couch,	Detroit,	Ogdensburgh.
Schr J S Clark,	do	Kingston.
Schr Canadian,	Milwaukee,	do
Schr Marco Polo,	Toledo,	do
Vessels discharging at the Elevator:		
Bark Alexander,	Chicago,	Chicago.
Schr J P Mack,	do	Walt'g ord'rs.
Schr Fremont,	do	Chicago.

Miscellaneous

250 BALES BROWN SHEETINGS Appleton's, Stark's, Lawrence, AND INDIAN HEAD, All at 11 1-4c. per yard gold. FREIGHT FROM NEW YORK CAN BE SAVED BY BUYING THE ABOVE GOODS OF ME. P. PALMER, 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

MILWAUKEE MILL FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT. RELIANCE WORKS OF Edward P. Allis & Co., (Formerly Draker & Seville.) Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water St., MILWAUKEE, WIS., FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY. ALSO, Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work of every description. EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD. LOAN AGENCY, Collection and Insurance Office —OF— L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of PRODUCE ON COMMISSION. Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York or Philadelphia, as preferred by our consignees. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.

REFERENCES: [illegible]

BANK NOTE LIST OF WRIGHT & BROTHER, W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O. DEALERS IN Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes, No. 36 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANK: PAR: Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa, Mechanics' Bank, Hardin, Reapers' Bank. DISCREDITED. No. 1...........VALUE 97 CENTS. Alton Bank, Kane County Bank, Bank of Galena, McLean County Bank, Bank of Northern Illinois. No. 2...........VALUE 90 CENTS. Bank of Sparta, Union Bank. No. 3...........VALUE 85 CENTS. Cumberland County Bank, Mahaiwe Bank, Edgar County Bank, Pittsfield Bank. No. 4...........VALUE 78 CENTS. Bank of America, International Bank, Bank of Illinois, Illinois River Bank, Bank of Ashland, Ohio River Bank, Bank of Indemnity, United States Stock Bank, E. I. Tinkham & Co's Bank. No. 5...........VALUE 75 CENTS. American Bank, Merchants Bank, Carmi, Illinois State Security B'k, Highland Bank. No. 6...........VALUE 70 CENTS. [illegible]

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to Order. Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE-WORKS, Wm. Yerbury, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dying, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country Work Solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. P. O. Box 2483.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST CO. Chicago, Sept. [illegible], 1861. Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the 27th inst., at the office of this institution, for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the act of 17th July, 1861. These notes will be in sums of Fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, or any multiple of Fifty dollars, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of seven 3-10 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually with coupons attached. Interest accrued since 19th August must be paid to date of subscription by subscribers. J. H. DUNHAM.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS B. WOOD & Co. are receiving a large invoice of French Glass, imported by them before the extra duties. Also, a new supply of Lead, Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Carbon, Machine and Lard Oils, and all the usual line of articles in their line of trade, and at the very lowest prices, at 173 Randolph street, Chicago.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawings of Sept. 24th, 1861. [drawing results illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York, successors of Chase & Co.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS, extra good and cheap. [illegible] BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 58 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 43 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. [illegible] Hearse and Carriages, and [illegible] to the Cemetery.

Wants.

WANTED—On the North Side, in a private family, board and unfurnished rooms for a gentleman and wife. Address "E. M." Box 2333 Post Office.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife (Americans) a part of a House or a Suite of Rooms, unfurnished, in a pleasant location. References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 324.

WANTED—A woman to do general housework. Protestant preferred. Recommendations required and good wages given. Apply at 336 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—The advertiser, who has had ten years experience in Wholesale Business, wishes EMPLOYMENT OF SOME KIND. Is willing to do anything, and content with a moderate salary. Address "A. J." Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Lady wishes a situation in a store in the country, or as Teacher or Housekeeper. The best recommendations can be furnished, and references required. Address "M. P. R." Tribune Office.

WANTED—A respectable German lady, a Protestant wishes to find a situation in a good family, either as Nursery Governess, or to assist a lady in housekeeping. Is capable to teach her own language; is able to take the care of one or two children; is also willing to make herself useful in the house if she finds a good home. The wages are not so much of an object to her as a kind treatment. Answer to this will please be directed to "Junction," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, (American, and without children), a small house, either with or without furniture. Must be in good repair, pleasantly located, and if far distant from the "Board of Trade," convenient to the street cars. House and furniture will be taken to 1st of May or longer—rent not to exceed $200 per year; house alone $150 per annum. Will be found careful and prompt-paying tenants. References given. Address, stating location and rent, Box 1343, and if desirable will answer.

WANTED.—A situation by an experienced Dry Goods Salesman in some good and responsible House. Reference given if required. Address "SALESMAN," Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Two gentlemen wish to obtain Board in a private family where there are no other boarders, Wabash or Michigan Avenue preferred. Price not much of an object if they can get a place to suit. Please address Post Office Box 3237.

MUSICIANS.—Wanted for the Band attached to the "Chicago Legion." One good E Flat Alto Player, One good B Flat Baritone Player, One good E Flat Tuba Player. Apply at Headquarters, No. 1 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and Lasalle.

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. Good wages and steady work. CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO., 52 Lake St.

AGENTS WANTED—Northeast and West, to sell Clark's lately Improved Patent Indelible Pencils for marking Clothing without preparation or risk of blotting. We offer splendid inducements to Agents, and will return all the money sent to us if the pencil be not found indelible, after trial. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 35 cents, or samples of marking, circulars, &c. on receipt of one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. P. O. Box 21.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR The Sixteenth Regiment of UNITED STATES INFANTRY. Applications can be made every day at the Regimental Head Quarters, No. 151 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, or at 134 West Randolph street. Anybody procuring an able-bodied Recruit will receive Two Dollars. A. J. SLEMMER, Major 16th Infantry, Superintendent Regt. Recruiting.

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT. TURNER & SIDWAY, No. 32 Randolph street, Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A large two story House on Michigan Avenue, south of 12th St. East front. House has fourteen rooms, with gas, water, bath-room, &c. There is a good yard and barn on premises. Inquire of Keith, Faxon & Co., 45 and 47 Lake St., or of Wiley Bro's & Co., corner Randolph and Lasalle streets.

TO RENT.—The two story and basement Dwelling House, No. 84 Michigan Avenue, with a large yard and a good barn upon the premises. The house is supplied with gas and water, and contains a bath room. A portion of the furniture and gas fixtures may be purchased if desired by the tenant. Possession given on the 15th of October next. Apply at No. 1 Marine Bank Building. JOHN FORSYTHE.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, eligibly located in the West Division, suitable for a Lager Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Also, Building Lots to lease, eligibly located in the West Division. Also, Land suitable for garden purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington street, Room No. 6.

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCE, With Furniture, TO LET. The Three Story Frame Dwelling House, No. 251 Ontario street, with the furniture therein, to rent till May 1 '62. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and La Salle streets.

BANKING ROOMS TO RENT—The corner Store in Portland Block, soon to be vacated by the Mechanical Bakery Company, together with the adjoining Store, formerly occupied by the New York Marble Company, are offered for rent on favorable terms. These stores, originally designed for banking uses, contain the most costly and best constructed vaults in the city, private office, etc. A temporary partition now divides them, which may be removed. They are offered only to Bankers. For terms apply to J. M. PARKER, Room No. 8, Portland Block.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

FOR SALE—At low prices, the largest and best assortment of CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES in the city, consisting in part of Rockaways, Slide Seats, Phaetons, Concord Buggies. Also, Sleighs, at SHELTON & TUTTLE'S Eastern Carriage Repository, Market street, near Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

A BARGAIN.—House and Lot ON OAK STREET, Buffalo. Lot twenty-four feet in front by sixty feet; House of brick, two story and basement, with water and gas, being two blocks from the Clarendon Hotel, and two blocks from the Post Office, in the centre of the city, and all good buildings in the vicinity. The owner, having removed West, would exchange the above property for Merchandise of a desirable kind, as he is in a position to dispose of them, or would purchase a stock and add a portion in cash. Inquire of P. Kane & Sons, office No. 2 Hilliard's Block, Chicago.

COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The Fixtures and trade of an Old and Well-Established Coal Business, Well located for wholesale and retail trade, can be bought at a reasonable price. Address Post Office Box 3423.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with board can be obtained at the Waverley House, No. 223 Kinzie street, for $3.50 per week. Day Board $2.50 per week. Also, several rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives at prices to suit the times. Transient $1.00 per day.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by applying at 274 Indiana street. Also a couple of day boarders.

BOARDING.—Board with pleasant rooms, suitable for accommodating gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained at 223 and 225 South Clark street. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments' walk from the Post Office.

A PLEASANT AND QUIET Home for the Winter.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms in a private family where there are no other boarders, within three minutes walk of the Post Office. Address Post Office Box 47.

BOARDING. A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 69 Michigan avenue. Also, a few day boarders. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Please call at 293 West Randolph street. If you want pleasant front rooms in a private family, on reasonable terms. Two gentlemen and their wives or four single gentlemen.

Candidates.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—William T. Barron offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens.

A. E. BISHOP offers himself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY CLERK at the ensuing November election.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Andrew Akers offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS is a candidate for County Clerk at the ensuing November election. Justice, Liberty and Economy.

Lost.

$25 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN.—A new gold hunting, star, duplex WATCH, Chas. E. Jacobs, maker. Was attached to a worsted guard. The above reward will be paid to the finder on return of Watch to the Tribune Office.

STRAYED—From the subscriber, from the Town of Lyons, on or about the 16th ult., a black two year old Mare Colt; small star in the forehead, left hind foot white. Whoever will return said Colt, or give information where it may be found to the undersigned at the Town of Lyons, near Lunn's Tavern, will be liberally rewarded. MICHEAL RILEY.

$25 REWARD.—Information wanted of WILLIAM WINTER, who arrived in Milwaukee from England in August, 1860. Worked as a Carpenter in Prairie du Chein in September, 1860, afterwards lived near Bellevue, Iowa. Was last heard of in McGregor, Iowa, February, 1861; was when last seen about twenty-one years of age, five feet six inches in height. The above reward will be paid to whoever can give information where he can be found, if alive or sufficient evidence of death, to EDWARD HODDIS, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

TAKEN UP—By the subscriber, in the Town of Lake, [illegible] miles from Chicago, a long tail Bay Horse, rather old, blind in one eye, all the shoes off except on the off hind foot. The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away. JAMES RILEY.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of one of the oldest first class Family Grocery Stores in this city. Inquire of R. H. COUNTISS, Corner Clark and Van Buren sts.

Amusements.

MRS. J. M. MOZART Will give her SECOND AND LAST CONCERT AT BRYAN HALL, On Monday Evening, October 7th, Upon which occasion the following Ladies and Gentlemen will assist: MRS. J. M. MOZART, MRS. CASSIE MATTESON, MR. J. G. LUMBARD, MR. E. A. PAYNE, Conductor. ☞ Tickets Fifty Cents. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at Root & Cady's and at the Hall.

PART FIRST.
1. Trio—"Le Sol Quest Anima"............Verdi. Mrs. MOZART, Mrs. MATTESON, Mr. LOMBARD.
2. Cavatina—"Oh Mio Fernando"............Donizetti. MRS. MATTESON.
3. Cavatina—"Nel Roberto Devereux"............Donizetti. MRS. MOZART.
4. Aria and Cabaletta—From Ernani Infelice............Verdi. MR. LUMBARD.
5. Duett—"Quis est Homo"............Rossini. MRS. MOZART, MRS. MATTESON.
6. Patriotic Song—"Viva L'America"............Millard. MRS. MOZART.

PART SECOND.
1. Trio—"Life has no power"............Donizetti. Mrs. MOZART, Mrs. MATTESON, Mr. LOMBARD.
2. Song—"Vivandière"............Bristow. MRS. MOZART.
3. Bass Song— MR. LOMBARD.
4. Ballad—"When the Quiet Moon is Beaming"............Schondorf. MRS. MATTESON.
5. Trio—"Winds gently Whisper"............Whittaker. Mrs. MOZART, Mrs. MATTESON, Mr. LOMBARD.
6. Song—"The Star Spangled Banner." MRS. MOZART.

The audience are requested to rise and join in the chorus.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 7th, BENEFIT of the popular Tragedian, MR. NEAFIE, The Benefit of this gentleman is announced for this evening in consequence of the Theatre being closed on Friday last for the want of gas, by which disappointment a large audience was dismissed, who have generally requested a performance of the GREAT INDIAN TRAGEDY of METAMORA; Or, The Last of the Wampanoags. METAMORA............MR. NEAFIE. Lord Fitzarnold............Mr. Prior. Walworth............Miss Kramer. Oceana............Mrs. Myers. GRAND DANCE............Miss JENNIE HIGHT. To conclude with the Farce of ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE. Diggory............Mr. McVicker. In active preparation a new Tragedy, written by Mr. Neafie, entitled VALMONDE, THE MERCHANT OF CALAIS.

ROBINSON & LAKE'S GREAT MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS Will Perform at Chicago on TUESDAY............October 15th, 1861. WEDNESDAY............October 16th, " THURSDAY............October 17th, " FRIDAY............October 18th, " SATURDAY............October 19th, " Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M., and on Tuesday at 7 P. M. ADMISSION—Boxes 50 cents; Children half price to Boxes only; Pit 25 cents. No half price to Pit. The above Company will perform at MORRIS............Tuesday, October 8th, 1861. OTTOWA............Wednesday, " 9th. EARLVILLE............Thursday, " 10th. NEWARK............Friday, " 11th. BRISTOL............Saturday, " 12th. WHEATON............Monday, " 14th. FRED. H. BAILEY, Agent. Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, the Nonpariel Horseman and undisputed Champion of Europe and America, is now the bright particular Star of this Colossal Exhibition. Paris, London, Vienna and St. Petersburg have in turn recorded the supremacy of his reckless daring and acted grace on his naked steed, at dashes around the circle at break-neck speed. A challenge of $10,000, and waiving his unbeaten reputation, is the bareback rider of the world who are prepared to pair the money. The result to be determined by competent judges or the opinion of a miscellaneous audience.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—For the Benefit of the CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM, AT BRYAN HALL, On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings, The 9th, 10th and 11th of October. Tickets of Admission, Twenty-Five Cents. ☞ Dinner every day from 12 to 4 o'clock, at 25 cents. (No charge for admission to dinner.) PETER PAGE, President. E. E. SEELYE, Secretary.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT —TO— Prof. H. G. OTTIGNON, Grand Gymnastic Exhibition, AT THE METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM, ON TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8th. The full Light Guard Orchestra has been engaged. ☞ Front Seats reserved for Ladies, who are respectfully invited. Tickets 25 cents.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents are allowed to visit the Academy every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars.

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, trains leave the great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at 7:00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (except Sunday,) arrive at Detroit 5:00 P. M.; Suspension Bridge, [illegible]; Albany, [illegible]; New York, [illegible]. 7:30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturday,) arrive at Detroit, [illegible]; (Toronto), [illegible]; Montreal, [illegible]; Suspension Bridge or Buffalo, [illegible]; Albany, [illegible]; New York, [illegible]; Boston, [illegible]. Cincinnati Trains, via N. A. & C. Railroad leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Mail Train; 8:00 P. M., Fast Express; arrive in Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Fast Express, and 12:45 Night Mail Train. The 8:00 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Galena Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at 6:00 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays). 7:00 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays). FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg. Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago. D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent. E. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS: 7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with train for Monroe, Detroit and Jackson. NIGHT EXPRESS: 7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit. Trains arrive from the East at 7:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East. Salisbury's Patent Dusters used on all trains. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting roads. Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave the depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal streets, 9:45 A. M. and 9:15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points. [illegible] for Dixon, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points. [illegible] P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points will take the [illegible] P. M. train. Sleeping Cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. FALL ARRANGEMENT. Day Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at [illegible] A. M. daily, (except Sunday), and arrives at [illegible] P. M. The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M., daily. JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible] JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't. W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points. On and after TUESDAY, Oct. 1st, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted), as follows: [illegible] WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:30 A. M. [illegible] Superintendent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Chicago, Aug. 20th, 1861. SHIPPERS TAKE NOTICE—On and after this date all articles "CONTRABAND OF WAR" will not be received or transported by this road, without a permit from the proper authority. [illegible] C. C. WHEELER, Gen. Fr. Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible] C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

Miscellaneous.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT." INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH! PURIFY YOUR BREATH! STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE! SPALDING'S Throat Confections, Good for Clergymen, Good for Lecturers, Good for Public Speakers, Good for Singers, Good for Consumptives. GENTLEMEN CARRY SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. CHILDREN CRY FOR SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS. They relieve a Cough instantly. They clear the Throat. They give strength and volume to the voice. They impart a delicious aroma to the breath. They are delightful to the taste. They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit. A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents. Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE. CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE. CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE. By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained. They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness. For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system. The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box. Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY! DISPATCH! ☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE." N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. PRICE, 25 CENTS. Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York. CAUTION. As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☞ is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1861.

THE TELEGRAPH

For three nights in succession the telegraph has refused to furnish its accustomed amount of news, on account of prevailing storms. Our readers cannot regret the fact more than ourselves.

KENTUCKY.

The ill health of Gen. Robert Anderson has at length compelled his retirement from the command in Kentucky, and his successor is Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, upon whom the active duties of the campaign have already devolved. The Administration is evidently preparing to make the war in Kentucky short and decisive. Gen. A. McDowell McCook, who commanded the 1st Ohio at Bull Run, has been ordered to this department.

THE FREMONT AND BLAIR QUARREL.

The reader will find in this morning's issue the charges brought by Gen. Fremont against Col. Blair, together with the correspondence in relation to the matter, embracing letters from President Lincoln, Postmaster Blair, Gen. Fremont and his wife, and Col. Blair.

The counter charges of Col. Blair are not yet made public. The army regulations require that the subordinate officer shall send the charges he prefers against his superior to him, and the latter is expected to forward them to headquarters. Blair is allowed to furnish the Secretary of War a copy; which can not be made public unless Fremont refuses to send the original to the War Department. This he had not done at last advices. A dispatch from Washington states that much feeling is entertained by the Administration against Fremont on account of his suppression of Blair's charges against him. But this need not be so, as the War Department have a copy of them which can be made public. The whole affair is a most unfortunate piece of business, which the country would be gladly spared.

MISSOURI.

The news from Missouri is unimportant. Gen. Fremont is believed at St. Louis to have left Jefferson City for the advanced positions of his army west of that place,—probably Georgetown and Sedalia. There is no word that Gen. Price had attacked Sigel, at Georgetown, and the sensation story printed by the *Evening Journal* of Saturday, to work off its half past five o'clock edition, will therefore pass for what it is worth. Nevertheless we do not consider the report wholly improbable. Sigel is known to have been at Georgetown, and our readers will recollect that in the TRIBUNE of Saturday morning, we gave a statement of Mr. J. H. Mills, of Lane's Brigade, in which it is said that the report was brought to Utica, on the Hannibal & St. Jo. road, by an express rider, that Price's force, after leaving Lexington, marched toward Georgetown with the intention of giving battle at that place—strategically considered, a very proper thing for him to do, if he has anything like the force which rumor has placed under his command. Sigel, at the date of our latest advices from Georgetown, had only three thousand men. Davis, at Sedalia, only four miles distant, had three thousand to five thousand more, while the rest of the Army of the West was straggling along from Sedalia to St. Louis, the main body being at Jefferson City, under the immediate command of Gen. Fremont. This being the situation, an attack on Sigel would naturally be invited, and if made in overwhelming force might be successful. But Price, we assume, has not the disposition to put himself within range of his guns.

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

We print this morning an interesting and circumstantial narrative of the nine days' siege of Lexington, from the diary of Lieut. McClure of the Irish Brigade. The diary was written at odd moments of respite from duty, and bears the marks of entire truthfulness. It is proper to say that it was not written for publication, and that at the time it was obtained by us Lieut. McClure was still a prisoner at Lexington, refusing to give his parole. The details relate exclusively to the part borne in the defense by the Irish Brigade, except as to the surrender precipitated by Major Beckwith of the Home Guards.

No mention is made of the seizure of the boats by the rebels; nor is the surrender attributed to the exhaustion of the supply of water. The latter circumstance is mentioned as a serious hardship, though it appears that there was enough remaining in the camp in the morning of the 20th, the last day of the siege, to serve the men with coffee for breakfast. The immediate occasion of the surrender was, according to Lieut. McClure, the action of Major Beckwith in running up the white flag and throwing the garrison into confusion and panic. The remoter cause was the overwhelming number of the enemy, who were enabled to relieve each other by detachments of six or eight thousand men each, compelling the garrison to remain in the trenches without rest. Although the act of Major Beckwith made the surrender necessary before the Illinois troops were done fighting, and when they were eager to prolong the battle, it is evident that human fortitude could not have prevented that result at last.

Engineers' Company for the War.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 5, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I have under my command, a company of fifty men, enlisted as first grade engineers. We are detailed for the especial duty of signal lights, but at times will attend to other engineering duty. We shall use the Drummond and electric lights, with different colored lights for signals. We have a complete set of engineering apparatus, and a corps of educated, active and sober men. We shall be mounted, and armed with a brace of Colt's navy pistols. When on duty we shall be accompanied by cavalry for protection. My company is complete, with the exception of three more telegraph operators.

On our way to St. Louis, we shall stop at the Massasoit House, on Monday night, Oct. 7th. After October 8th, my address will be St. Louis. Those wishing to join my corps, as telegraph operators, will write me. References required. This is a rare chance for those wishing to learn the use of engineering apparatus.

E. P. HOWLAND, Capt. Engineers.

From the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5, 1861.

A letter from Springfield, under date of the 24th ult., says that many secessionists are taking their negroes off south. Twelve wagon loads passed that day, and six the day before. They also steal and run off the negroes of Union men. The killing of a lady named Mrs. Stevens, by the rebels, is confirmed.

The Fifteenth Illinois Regiment has been ordered from Rolla to Jefferson City.

New Mexico dates to the 15th ult. have been received. The Governor, in his inaugural address, recommends the calling out of all persons between eighteen and forty-five years of age, to re-conquer Arizona from the Texas secessionists. The people of the Territory, particularly the Mexicans, are much dissatisfied with the recommendation.

Frank Blair is at large, and walking about the city.

Invasion of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5.

Gen. Mather this evening received a dispatch from Col. Kirkham, at Shawneetown, Gallatin county, Illinois, stating that the rebels in strong force are marching on the place, and asking for aid. There is a twelve-pound gun and about two hundred and fifty muskets with a sufficient quantity of ammunition, in Shawneetown, but no troops.

The aid required will be furnished.

The rebels evidently have their eyes upon the naval stores of grain and bacon in that vicinity.